# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5899. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## FROM THE FRONT.

### Serious Engagement at Gravellotte, Near Metz, on Tuesday.

### A Victory Claimed by France---Heavy Losses Admitted.

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### French Naval Movements---A Blockade of the German Ports Established.

### Conquered Provinces of France Supplied with German Governors.

### Gen. Sheridan to Follow the German Campaign.

### THE SEAT OF WAR.

**Great Battle Fought Near Metz on Tuesday—The French Victorious—Heavy Losses.**

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The following official dispatch has just been made public:

METZ, Aug. 17—3 P. M.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, (the 16th,) near Gravellotte. We gained the advantage, but lost heavily.

[Gravellotte is a small village six miles south-west of Metz, and two miles west of the Moselle.]

**The Recent Movements—A Brief French Official Dispatch—Unsatisfactory News—An Armistice Refused by Napoleon—Reports Through English Channels—The Imperial Family Preparing for Flight.**

PARIS, Aug. 17—Noon.—The following official news has just been bulletined at the Ministry of War in this city:

The Department of War has just received news from the army, which continues to carry out the movement combined after the brilliant combat Sunday night. Two divisions of the enemy sought to intercept the French march, and were repulsed. The Emperor has arrived at Chalons, where he is organizing a large force.

#### THE OFFICIAL JOURNALS.

The *Journal Officiel* has appeared, but it has nothing of the great battle. The *Gaulois*, however, states that important and satisfactory dispatches were received here yesterday. Marshal BAZAINE insists upon secrecy being observed so far as his movements are concerned.

#### AN ARMISTICE DENIED.

It is reported that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has sent a flag of truce demanding an armistice, in order to bury his dead, which was refused by the French Commander. There is no doubt that hard fighting has been going on since Saturday last, the French being engaged in a great strategical movement, involving a series of engagements. As the operations are carried on in a place where communication is difficult—the telegraph wires having been cut—the news necessarily comes forward slowly.

#### PRESENT POSITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The main body of the French Army is concentrated at Etain, about twelve miles east north-east of Verdun, and seventy-six kilometres from Chalons. The troops now in Algeria are not to be recalled. The Gardes de Paris are demanding to be led into active service.

#### STARVING TROOPS.

The correspondents of the various London papers confirm the reports previously published that the French Army entered the last conflict in a starving condition.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR FLIGHT.

It is said that boxes containing NAPOLEON'S private property are arriving at Madrid. Similar stories are telegraphed here from various points in Belgium. The rumor that the Empress EUGENIE has applied to the Belgian Government for permission to traverse that country on her way to England is confirmed.

#### ENGLISH OPINIONS.

The growing unpopularity of the Emperor at Paris is due altogether to his interference with the army, instead of leaving it to the command of military experts. The *Post* says:

"The telegraphs have been cut in the rear of the Prussians. The French are chary of news at present. The fighting seems to have gone on for a week without a decisive result. The French are ready to fight till the end. Paris, thus far, is unadvised of any reverses. If the Prussians approach Paris a revolution is inevitable."

The *Times* says:

"The French Army received a finishing stroke at Metz. A decisive battle will be fought at Chalons, after which English intervention will take place."

**Strasbourg—A Sortie from the Fortress—The French Driven Back—Skirmishes—The Present Situation.**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Last evening the garrison at Strasbourg made a sortie toward Hönheim, but were driven back with a heavy loss of men. They also lost three guns. A dispatch from Carlsruhe, the head-quarters of the Baden Army, dated Aug. 14, says the people and garrison of Strasbourg have labored with zeal to arm the ramparts, clear the glacis and barricade the entrances, but the besiegers have destroyed much of their work. On the 13th, three slight conflicts took place. A detachment of Baden troops set fire to a railway train while it was standing in the station, and one of their batteries approached within 300 paces of the fortress and fired on the ramparts. The Baden troops lost three killed and seventeen wounded.

### PARIS.

**The City Excited—Tone of the Press—Preparations for the Reception of the Wounded—Reported Arrest of Le Bœuf.**

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The city is greatly agitated. All night long great crowds surrounded the Ministry of the Interior and other places where news is posted. Many rumors are circulating, but without the official advices they cannot be traced. In view of the public impatience to know the result of the late battle, the *Constitutionnel* this morning publishes an article saying that the brave Generals now risking their lives in the defense of their country cannot, while thus engaged, know all the results gained; besides, it were inconsiderate, in view of operations so multiplied and complicated, to give partial details, which might prove to be premature. We engage that the citizens will await the result with confidence. The Government will be faithful to its promise, and will communicate immediately all that comes to it. It will be more than ever prompt on this occasion. The other Paris journals have articles similar in tone.

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Archbishop of Paris has surrendered all the Diocesan schools and other institutions under his charge to the French authorities for hospital uses. Over 3,000 beds have already been set up in those places. The Count DE CHAMBORD, the Countess MONTALEMBERT, and other French legitimists, have also lent their estates to the military authorities for hospital uses.

#### A SENSATIONAL STORY ABOUT LEBŒUF.

Paris gossip has it that LEBŒUF'S wife is a Prussian, and that the General is confined in the prison of Vincennes.

#### THE PARIS JOURNALS.

The Paris journals confess their inability to explain the course of recent military events, in consequence of the confusion of dates and lack of authentic advices.

### THE FRENCH NAVY.

**Blockade of the German Ports—Official Proclamation of the Naval Commander—Seizure of a Prussian Schooner—The Commerce of Austria.**

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes, this morning, the following notification of the blockade of the coast of the German and Prussian States:

We, the undersigned, Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of the Emperor of the French in the North Sea, considering the state of war between France and Prussia, as well as the States of the North-German Confederation, in virtue of the power in us vested, declare that from and after the 15th day of August, 1870, the coasts of Prussia and the North German Confederation, extending from the Island of Borkum to the north of the Eider, with all its ports, harbors, rivers, roads &c., in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces placed in our command; and that friendly or neutral vessels shall be allowed ten days in which to finish loading and quit blockaded ports. Proceedings will be instituted against all vessels which shall try to break through said blockade, according to international laws and treaties now in force with neutral Powers.

Given on board the French Emperor's iron-clad *Magnanime*, stationed between the English island of Heligoland and the Prussian coast, the 12th day of August, 1870. The Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, FOURICHON.

#### A FRENCH SEIZURE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The North-German schooner *Pfeil* (*Arrow*) which recently sailed from Hartlepool, has been seized by a French war steamer.

#### THE AUSTRIAN SHIPPING.

The blockade of the German ports having been established, Austria is permitted by the Russian Government to pass merchandise duty free through the port of Riga. The name of the consignee is required to be shown on bills of lading.

**A British Steam-ship Overhauled—The French Blockading Squadron—Action of the Hamburg Authorities—Insurance on Vessels to German Ports.**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The steamer *Haswell*, while on the passage from Hamburg for Sunderland, was fired into by a French iron-clad near the Elbe. She paid no attention, but kept on her course, when the Frenchman gave chase and fired a second shot, which induced her to show English colors and heave to. She was then boarded by a French officer, who, after examining her papers, suffered her to proceed. The steamer *Sentinel*, belonging to the Tyne Steam Shipping Company, has arrived on the Tyne with a general cargo from a German port. This is the tenth trip made by the steamers of that Company since war was declared. The *Sentinel* on Saturday passed the French fleet blockading the Elbe without molestation. She, however, dipped the British ensign, to which the French fleet replied by hoisting and dipping the French ensign.

#### THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

The French blockading squadron consists of ten large iron-clads, nine of which are anchored in a row south-west of Heligoland, and one of them, a paddle-wheel steamer, is cruising in the roadstead. The news of their approach was taken to Hamburg on Friday afternoon by a Norwegian vessel. The Hamburg authorities at once ordered a lighter loaded with torpedoes, which had been lying in readiness, to go down the river to Cuxhaven, and await orders. They also dispatched two fast steamers, the *Cuxhaven* and *Heligoland*, to the mouth of the Elbe to reconnoitre. The *Sentinel* met these vessels Saturday morning south of Heligoland, steaming as fast as possible for Hamburg with the news that the French ships were close to the island, and that a real blockade was effected. As the *Sentinel* passed the fleet—a French cruiser was overhauling a screw collier bound inward. Great activity was apparent on the decks of the iron-cads, but it could not be discovered whether the moving figures were soldiers or sailors.

#### MARINE INSURANCE IN ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the Tyne Ship Insurance Societies, yesterday, a formal resolution was adopted not to insure vessels bound to ports under blockade, or the approach to which has been rendered dangerous by the removal of beacons, lights and buoys.

### LONDON WAR NOTES.

**Cause of the French Reverses—The Emperor Deceived—Royal Volunteers for France—The Prussian Loans.**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The *Times* says the Emperor now knows how grossly he has been misled as to the war establishment, and how the public money has been squandered. He can also see how he has been misguided as to the anti-Prussian feeling in Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, &c. ....Three nephews of BERNADOTTE, King of Sweden, have joined the ranks of the French Army....The French Government has issued a notification that all peacefully disposed natives of Germany desiring to remain in France, may do so on the condition of taking out permits of residence....A Prussian loan of 40,000,000 thalers is announced at sixty-three. The new Prussian loan is unsuccessful at Hamburg.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**The Conquered French Provinces—German Governors Appointed—Still Another Secret Treaty—The Neutral Powers.**

SAARBRUCK, Aug. 17, via BERLIN.—King WILLIAM has appointed Gen. BONIN Governor-General of Lorraine, and Gen. BISMARCK-BOHLEN Governor-General of Alsace.

#### ANOTHER SECRET TREATY.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Another Prussian note divulging certain secret negotiations of France, is published today. The contents are similar to those of documents already made public.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—The *Abendpost* denies the correctness of the statement made in the London *Times* in regard to the friendly attitude of Baron von BEUST toward French pretensions, and it positively contradicts the *Times'* report that the Austrian Premier had offered to form a treaty of alliance with France.

#### ITALY.

FLORENCE, Aug. 17.—The Italian Government has increased her army. An extraordinary loan for war purposes has been negotiated.

#### RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Russian Press is alarmed at the rapid conquests of the Prussians.

**Gen. Sheridan — Courtesies Extended by Prussia.**

FRANKFORT, Aug. 17.—Gen. SHERIDAN, with Consul-General WEBSTER, has, through the good offices of Minister BANCROFT, been cheerfully accorded permission by the military authorities to follow the campaign with the head-quarters of the King.

**Washington Dispatches—The American Flag in German Waters—A Report Contradicted—The European Squadron.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—The order of the Secretary of the Navy to Admiral GLISSON to send a vessel of war up the Elbe and Weser Rivers, and along the Baltic coast, was in accordance with the request of a number of American citizens sojourning in North Germany. They said that while they would thus be gratified in seeing their own flag in foreign waters, the vessel might be able to afford them shelter or protection should any be required.

#### PRUSSIAN CITIZENS IN PARIS.

Official information has been received here denying that the French Government has ordered a general removal of the Prussians from Paris. It has, however, required perhaps 150 Prussians to leave that city, for the reason that they violated the privileges of domicile by unfriendly demonstrations against the French.

#### THE EUROPEAN FLEET.

The United States steamer *Shenandoah*, Commander WELLS, which was put in commission at Boston on Monday, will reinforce the fleet in European waters.

**Proposed German Fair in St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—The German ladies of St. Louis will shortly hold a grand fair, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of wounded German soldiers.

**The Battles in the Moselle Valley.**

The most remarkable thing about the struggle now in progress in the south-west corner of the Department of Moselle is the continued lack of any reliable indication as to its nature and extent. We may conclude with tolerable certainty, that up to this point it has been, on the whole, indecisive, since, in spite of all the professions of caution so liberally made, the moral effect of anything like a victory, would at this critical stage of the campaign, outweigh all considerations which, in regard to the general movements, might call for the strictest reticence. Our calculations as to the decisive struggle of the war would be materially assisted, did we know whether the troops who have now for three days carried on a desultory conflict amid the vine-clad hills of the Valley of the Moselle have been on either side reinforced from the corps which were proceeding by the more southerly line of Nancy, Commercy and Bar-le-Duc toward the capital. We have as yet no confirmation of the statement that the Crown Prince had arrived at Bar-le-Duc, but it is clear that if he has continued his march with the same vigor which has hitherto characterized it, he can scarcely fail to be pretty near that point. His opponents, McMAHON and FAILLY, have apparently continued steadily their retreat toward Chalons. Around this centre, as we have repeatedly stated, must be conducted the practically final movements of the campaign.

Should the statement prove correct which places the main body of the French Army at Etain, situated amid a marshy district on the more northerly of the two highways from Metz to Verdun, it seems obvious that an immediate retreat upon Chalons is meditated. The road to which we have referred leads in a south-westerly direction of forty-eight miles to the great camp on the Marne, crossing the Meuse at Verdun and the Aisne at St. Menehould; and between them crossing the wooded plateau of the Argonnes before descending into the plain watered by the Marne. The fighting to the south-west of Metz would thus be confined to the rear division of the main army, already advanced twenty miles further. We cannot, however, use too much caution in dealing with statements which may after all be mere random conjectures of movements which seem for the present to be kept studiously concealed.

**German National Subscriptions.**

The latest list of the acting Treasurer of the German Patriotic Aid Society, of this City, Mr. EMIL SAUER, shows that the subscriptions received by the society for the aid of the wounded German soldiers and the support of the families of fallen German soldiers during the European war, amount to $63,697 84. The following is a list of the principal subscriptions, in addition to the lists published in the TIMES before:

C. F. Dambmann & Co., $1,000; Fleitmann & Co., $500; Forstmann & Co., $500; David Jones, $500; Sixteenth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society, $391; Eighth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society, $374; John Kressner, 300; Julius Doeding, $250; Kettel, Kittelberg & Co., $250; F. & M. Schaefer, $250; F. Wigand, $250; Charles Hauselt, $250; A. E. Godeffroy, $250; Hagemeyer & Brunn, $200; H. Erbloh, $200; H. Stutzer, $200; Rutter & Bonn, $150; Staten Island German Patriotic Aid Society, $137 15; Otto Schloemer, $100; C. F. A. Hinrichs, $100; Julius Zeller, $100; B. Westermann & Co., $100; A. Hammacher, $100; Franz Garlichs, $100; Eggers & Heinlein, $100; Sixt. Ludw. Kapff & Son, $100; Henry Clausen, $100; Nedlinger, D. Schmidt & Co., $100; Ed. Brucker, $100; D. Wallerstein, $100; Weddigen, Jr., $100; Ad. Scheftel, $100; Sigismond Rutlenger, $100; Friedrich Krapena, $100; Wm. Graumm, $100; G. Brock, $100; F. Wiebusch, $100; Thiele, Motz & Co., $100; Wm. Roadde, $100; O. Zollikoffer, $100; Chas. Kuetgen, $100. Aside from the subscriptions received by the German Patriotic Aid Society, of this City, the North German Consul General at this port has received subscriptions to the amount of $2,968, the principal contributions having been: German Patriotic Aid Society at Hoboken, N. J., $2,700; Wm. Paulsen, $100.

**The Gold Market.**

The market was not very active yesterday considering the character of the news from the seat of war. The fluctuations did not exceed one per cent. all day, though the market was very much stronger than it has been for some days. The feeling is intensely German, as the majority of the operators are of that nationality, and as long as they retain their confidence, not only in the immediate but ultimate success of the Prussian arms, a brisk movement has very little chance of prevailing, though one may be inaugurated almost any day.

**Second Day of the Denville Camp-Meeting.**

The meeting which commenced Tuesday under such favorable auspices continues to increase in interest and numbers. The tents are now all erected, many of them being neat and substantial cottages, in place of the canvas and cotton under shelter of which the Methodists of the olden time were accustomed to gather to the "Feast of the Tabernacle." Morris-avenue seems to be the favorite street for the better class of cottages. The grounds last evening, as well as on Tuesday night, were brilliantly lighted by kerosene lamps suspended from trees. A large number of clergymen are now on the grounds, and religious exercises are in full blast. Among the distinguished divines present are Rev. Dr. PORTER, late of the Methodist Book Concern, Rev. M. E. ELLISON, of the Morristown District, Rev. J. L. HURLBURT, of Paterson. Among the most noted laymen are Dr. COSAND, of Jersey City; Mr. BRITAIN, of Bergen City; Mr. CALOM TOMPKINS, of New-York, who has a very fine cottage, which is open for the accommodation of all the clergy who have no other places provided on their arrival.

The hours of public service are 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M. Two prayer-meetings are held before the morning service, and one between the morning and afternoon services. Private prayer-meetings are crowded in whenever there is opportunity. So far sermons have been preached by Rev. Mr. COLE, of North Haverstraw, Rev. Mr. GILBERT, of Vernon, Rev. J. B. DANIELS, of Newark, and Rev. Mr. HAYTER, of Bernardsville and Rev. Mr. CLEMENTS, of Newville. Several other clergymen have also conducted preliminary services. The sermon by Rev. Mr. CLEMENTS on Sunday afternoon was very eloquent and earnest. Prof. BOWMAN, of the Methodist Dickinson College, at Carlise, Penn., and MARY KEMP, of Orange, N. J., are among the late arrivals. The meeting is under the personal charge of Rev Dr. CRANE, of Newark. Friday is set apart as a memorial day in honor of the late Hon. GEO. T. COBB.

**German-American School Association.**

The General Committee of the German-American School Association held their regular monthly meeting at Liederkranz Hall, in East Fourth-street, last evening, Mr. WILLY WALLACH presiding. The Chairman reported that $756 had been collected by the Association for this City, and that after the deduction of $33 32 for expenses, $722 68 had been handed over to the Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society. By the Special Committee for the introduction of German in the public schools, a report was made that the Board of Education had adopted a plan for introducing German as a regular branch of instruction in the lower classes of the grammar schools. It was resolved that the special Committee ask the Board of Education for the publication of this plan. After the transaction of some minor business, the meeting adjourned.

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

**The Exhibition of 1871 Not to be Postponed—A General Monetary Unit Suggested—Accident to the Steam-ship India.**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Exhibition of 1871, in this city, will not be postponed on account of the war....M. WALLENBERG, an officer of the Bank of Stockholm, and late member of the International Conference for fixing a uniform standard of coins, weights and measures, has written a letter urging the adoption of the twenty-five-franc piece, with a fixed alloy of one-tenth as the monetary unit....There was much disorder at a political meeting in Dublin, yesterday, but no violence was committed.... Mr. MITCHELL, formerly Attorney-General of Ireland, is dead....The Press urge the Government to take action on the petition of Liverpool for harbor defenses....The steam-ship *India*, which sailed from the Clyde Aug. 6, for New-York, has put into Greenock for repairs.

**Recall of the Papal Nuncio from Austria—Dutch Ambassador to London—Affairs in Spain.**

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—In consequence of the abolition of the *Concordat*, Monseigneur FALCINELLI, the Papal Nuncio, has been recalled.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 17.—Baron GERIKE has been appointed Ambassador of Holland to the Court of St. James.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The Spanish amnesty is absolute. All pending proceedings against political offenders are quashed. Col. HAY, Secretary of the American Legation, has gone to Washington to adjust questions arising from the Cuban situation.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

**Peace Between Brazil and Paraguay Formally Proclaimed—Importation of Coolies.**

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The latest advices from Rio Janeiro state that peace with Paraguay has been formally proclaimed....The Brazilian Government has made extensive contracts for the importation of coolies for ten years.

### MEXICO.

**The Government Completely Bankrupt—Probable Resignation of Romero—Opposition to the Tehuantepec Concession.**

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—Advices from Mexico to the 11th inst. have been received. The wife of JUAREZ was so seriously ill that no hopes of her recovery are entertained....The trial of NEGRETE was slowly progressing. The excitement was allayed....The Government is completely bankrupt; the salaries of employes remain unpaid, and Government employment is deserted....ROMERO will probably leave the Cabinet and go as Minister to Washington. MARISCAL will succeed him in the Ministry. ROMERO'S resignation is a political necessity....The complicity of Minister MEJIA and Gen. CANTOS in the assassination of Gen. PATONI is no longer doubted....A strong opposition to the Tehuantepec concession is forming. LERDO'S organ admits the value and necessity of the work, but says the Mexicans ought to do it. The *Two Republics* replies strongly in favor of the American enterprise.... The queerest sensational telegrams of the European war are manufactured by the Press at the Capital....MARIANO, brother of GARCIA CARDENA, and other revolutionists, have been captured and executed.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

**The Mines of California and New-Mexico—University Appointments in San Francisco—Miscellaneous Matters.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The treasure remittances, last week, overland to New-York, amounted to $282,000....In Arizona, SYLVESTER MOWRY is stumping the Territory against MCCORMICK...The troops killed thirty-three Indians in the past three months....The mines are flourishing, the quartz-crushers fully employed, and the placers vigorously worked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The Regents of the University of California have elected HENRY DURANT, of Oakland, President, and appointed FRANK BRETT HARTE, Librarian, with the title of Professor of Literature....Late New-Mexican advices confirm the almost incredible richness of the "Burro" mines and other rich discoveries in that vicinity. Wood and water are abundant, and there are no Indians in the district.

**Trouble in North Carolina—The Prisoners to Have a Fair Trial.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 17.—On Saturday last Col. KIRK, leaving 100 men at Yanceyville, came to Company Shops with all the Alamance and Caswell prisoners, where he remained till Sunday night at 8 o'clock, when he again departed for Graham, three miles distant, where he now is.

Last night Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., editor of the *Sentinel*, Sheriff GRIFFITH, and WILEY, of Caswell, who, with others, had been kept in the Court-house at Graham since their removal there, were taken out of the Court-house by KIRK'S men and locked up in the dungeon cells of the county jail. The United States Marshal will to-morrow bring the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. HOLDEN before Judge BROOKS, at Salisbury. It is stated that Judge BROOKS intends giving the parties a fair investigation, and will not allow the presence of HOLDEN'S State troops at Salisbury to intimidate the parties or the people. The following counsel appear for the arrested parties: Ex-Govs. GRAHAM and BRAGG, Ex-Judges BATTLE and MERRYMAN. It is stated that Gov. HOLDEN is endeavoring to get Judge PEARSON to come to Raleigh and try those for whom he issued warrants. In this event he will not surrender at least half of the prisoners to BROOKS. PEARSON, however, declared his power exhausted before the petition was carried to BROOKS, and it is said BROOKS will demand all of the prisoners regardless of person.

**Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State has been largely attended. The following-named officers of the Grand Encampment were elected: Grand Patriarch, William England, of Utica; Grand High Priest, Edward Whitney, of Albany; Grand Senior Warden, Thomas Pruden, of New-York City; Grand Scribe, Charles V. Clark, of New-York City; Grand Treasurer, George Smith, of New-York City; Grand Junior Warden, Jacob Levi, of Syracuse; Representative to G. L. U. S. A., John Medole, of New-York City. This afternoon a procession of the several lodges was formed, and marched through the principal streets. There were about 700 persons in the line. Three bands furnished the music. Addresses were made by WM. H. BARNES, P. G. M., of New-York City; D. P. BARNARD, P. G. M., of Brooklyn; JOHN A. KENNEDY, P. G. S., New-York City; A. P. BUTTS, P. G., of Brockport, N. Y., and by DANIEL WOOD, of Rochester, M. W. and President of the day. The demonstration was a success in every respect. Today will close the proceedings.

**Desperate Encounter with Burglars at Binghamton—A Clerk Shot Dead in the Struggle.**

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The store of D. M. & E. G. HALBERT was entered at 3 o'clock this morning, by three burglars. The noise awoke two clerks who habitually slept in the store, and who attacked the burglars, beating one of them very severely and capturing him, while the others made their escape. But while the clerks were preparing to secure their captive his companions returned to rescue him, and shot one of the clerks through the head, killing him instantly. His name was FREDERICK A. MERRICK. The clerks had a revolver, but it missed fire. The burglars fired five shots altogether, and evidently supposed they had killed both the clerks. The name of the surviving clerk is GILBERT BURROWS. He is but slightly wounded. Rewards are offered for the capture of the murderers as follows: By the city, $2,500; by the county, $2,500; by the Messrs. HALBERT, $1,000.

### WASHINGTON.

**No War News—The Debates of the Last Session of Congress—Aid for French Wounded—Miscellaneous.**

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—No war news has been received here today by either the Prussian or French Legations. The State Department is also without information from either Paris or Berlin.

#### THE TALK OF LAST SESSION.

The bound volumes of the *Congressional Globe* for the last session have just been completed. The proceedings fill seven volumes, which is two more than were ever required before. One entire volume is taken up with speeches which were never delivered, but appear in the *Globe* by virtue of leave to print.

#### FRENCH SYMPATHY.

A Committee of French citizens residing here have called a public meeting of Frenchmen and their sympathizers, to be held on Saturday evening, to open a subscription in aid of the French wounded and orphans.

#### NEUTRALITY.

A neutrality proclamation has been prepared and submitted to President GRANT for his consideration.

#### MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is expected to leave Long Branch for Washington, to-morrow evening, arriving here on Friday morning. A Cabinet session will be held on that day.

#### CONSULAR FEES IN EUROPE.

The State Department today instructed the Consul General at Paris, and will also instruct other Consuls, that while the currency of European countries is depreciated by the war, Consular fees must be paid in coin.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

**A Railroad Oil Conflagration at Belvidere, N. Y.—Twenty Cars and Several Railroad Buildings Destroyed.**

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The *Advertiser* of today has the following: A very destructive accident occurred at Belvidere, on the Erie Railway, yesterday forenoon. A wildcat train, eastward bound, consisting of nine cars of merchandise and five of oil, broke in two a little above that station. The track there is a down grade, and the front part of the train being brought to a stop, the detached portion came in collision with it, bursting open a large tank of oil on one of the cars. Extra Freight No. 39 was standing on the adjoining track, and the fire from its engine communicated with the oil from the broken tank, and soon everything thereabouts was in flames. The destruction of property by the fire that ensued was very great. Twenty cars with their contents were destroyed, together with one engine, the depot buildings and freight house, six houses, four shanties, a lumber-yard, the wood-shed, and every other building and article of a combustible character which the flames could reach. The work of the fire-fiend ceased only when there were no more buildings or property to be destroyed. Telegraphic communication was cut off for a considerable time, in consequence of the burning of the telegraph-poles, and of the office, and full particulars in regard to the destructive accident have not yet been received. In consequence of the accident and the failure to get orders by telegraph in regard to the situation of affairs, express passenger train No. 3 was detained at Hornellesville nine hours. We have no estimate as to the money value of the property destroyed, but it is one of the most serious accidents, pecuniarily speaking, which has occurred on the Erie Road for many a month. Fortunately, no persons, so far as we have learned, were injured by the accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—WHITAKER & Co.'s cotton factory, at Huntington, was burned this evening. Loss $40,000; insured about $22,000.

**Extensive Conflagration in Fremont, Nebraska—Several Buildings Burned at Cape Elizabeth, Me.**

FREMONT, Nebraska, Aug. 17.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire caught in the stable of Mr. OTTO BAUMAN, and it, with two horses, BAUMAN'S Hotel, HERMAN'S shoe-shop, GREAVE'S dwelling, ANDERSON'S billiard hall, PASCOE'S grocery, HALL'S daguerrean gallery, KETTLE'S law office, BULLOCK'S paint-shop and MARKLER'S shoe-shop, were totally destroyed. Loss about $20,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 17.—The buildings owned by GEORGE R. DAVIS, at Knightville, Cape Elizabeth, were burned last night. The house and stable were insured for $4,000 in the Hanover office of New-York; the store and adjoining building were insured for $1,700 in the Merchants' office of Providence. JOSEPH SEAVY had an insurance of $1,500 on the stock in the store.

**A Vessel Destroyed by Lightning.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 17.—The American bark *Eagle*, from New-York for Galveston, July 10, was struck by lightning on the 24th, at Barry's Island, Bahamas. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew were saved and landed at Nassau.

**Return of the Bishop of Albany from the Ecumenical Council—Reception by the People.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Bishop CONROY, of the Diocese of Albany, arrived here this afternoon on his return from Rome. He was met at the depot by a vast concourse of citizens, and a procession was formed which escorted him to the Cathedral, where he delivered a brief address to the congregation. The bells of the Cathedral rang a joyous peal of welcome while the procession was moving and until it entered the church.

**Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Troy.**

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The American Association for the advancement of science, met in this city today. There were about 150 members present at the opening, some of them among the most distinguished of the scientists and savans of the country. The meeting promises to be one of great interest. Already a large number of papers have been announced, and will be read during the session.

**A Burglar Shot—Fire-Damp Explosion at Dunmore.**

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 17.—A burglar was fatally shot by the Police, about 2 o'clock this morning, while attempting to gain an entrance to the First National Bank building at Carbondale....An explosion of fire-damp occurred this morning in the new shaft of the Roaring Brook Coal Company, at Dunmore. Eight men were seriously burned.

**Yachting—The Fleet at Newport.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17.—The yacht *Palmer* beat the *Cambria* seven minutes over allowed time in the race off Newport today.

**Judgment Recovered in a Suit for Taxes Paid Under Protest.**

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—In the case of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Boston against Ex-Collector W. H. MCCARTNEY, being a suit to recover taxes paid by the Company under protest to defendant while Collector of the Third District, judgment has been given for the Company, in the sum of $5,760, with interest and costs.

### THE INDIANS.

**Traces of Civilization—Efforts of Some to Earn a Livelihood—Civil Agents.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Agent for the Pueblo Indians in New-Mexico, writes to the Indian Bureau that they are quiet, and generally engaged in cultivating their lands. The Agent at Fort Craig, New-Mexico, under date of July 31, says he has not heard of any depredations during that month by the Indians, who are out on the war-path. The Agent at the Kansas Agency, says during the entire month the Indians have been quite destitute of provisions of all kinds, in consequence of which they have become very restless, and therefore it was impracticable to keep them on the reservation. Two companies of them paid visits to the Osages to trade for or beg ponies, but they had very poor success, as the Osages were not at home. Another company went on a visit to the Iowa Indians, and returned with twenty-three ponies and colts. These, and some of their former stock, they have traded for provisions. The wagons purchased have been a help to them in procuring subsistence by cutting and hauling wood to town, and on the line of the railroad.... The Army bill having abolished the military Indian Agents, the Secretary of the Interior has made arrangements with the Indian Bureau for restoring the agencies to civil control. More attention than heretofore is to be paid to moral qualifications and capacity, and wherever practicable, such agents, before appointment, are required to have the indorsement of the religious bodies to which they may respectively belong, as in the case of the Friends a year ago, under the Indian peace policy of President GRANT.

**Miscellaneous Telegrams.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Sergt. MCMANN, of Company K, committed suicide today by blowing his brains out, because he was under arrest for keeping late hours.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 17.—The Board of Health have rescinded the order requiring vessels arriving from Philadelphia to be quarantined.

**A Sham Duel in Virginia.**

The Richmond *Enquirer* of a recent date says: "A sham duel came off, yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, on the bloody ground near the Poor-house, one of the principals of which was in dead earnest. It seems that young Mr. M. felt aggrieved at the conduct of Mr. C., several years his senior, and this unpleasantness, through the intervention of friends, culminated in a challenge to mortal combat. 'Our FRITZ' was not more in earnest or in hotter blood at Haguenau than young M., and the bullet he gave his second to use in loading his pistol was as deadly looking a missile as the Prussians or French will use during the war. Mr. C., as were both the seconds, Messrs. S. and J., was in a joke, and feigned an awful calmness, looking for all the world as if he had made his will and was bent on blood. The ground reached and the distance measured, the belligerents were placed in position with all the formalities known to the code. The pistols were loaded as if with bullets, and the word given. C. fired in the air quickly, but M., with more deliberation, fired straight at his antagonist, who, at the crack of his antagonist's pistol, leaped into the air and tragically yelled, 'I am shot.' The seconds rushed to him, while M. hastily retreated from the supposed field of blood. The outside friends, who were not in the joke, were panic-stricken—one hastily filling his brandnew *chapeau* with water from the nearest branch for the dying man. Hanover market carmen, who viewed the fight from the road, were seized with the like consternation when they beheld the seconds lift C. from the ground, place him in a wagon as if mortally hurt, and drive with all haste to the city. The news of the sham duel spread rapidly, and by night was laughed over by everybody, we presume, except the young gentleman who was the victim of a mischievous conspiracy."

**The Jeff. Davis Mansion—A Final Adjustment.**

The *State Journal*, Richmond, Va., of the 16th inst., says: "The Council, last evening, agreed to adjust the difficulty between some of our former Councilmen and the War Department in regard to the Jeff. Davis mansion. A letter from the Secretary of War of the United States was laid before the Council by Mr. ENGLISH. This communication conveyed the intelligence that it would be necessary, before the Jeff. Davis house could be turned over to the Council, that they should, by a formal resolution, release the United States Government from all claims or liabilities for rent, use or damages. On motion of Mr. WYNNE, the resolution was adopted, and 'Mayor' ELLYSON authorized to receive the property and execute a deed of release, such as is demanded by the authorities at Washington."

**Presbyterian Reunion Meeting at Southold, Long Island.**

The Presbytery of Long Island met at Southold, according to order of the Synod, on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, with a full congregation of the citizens. A full representation was present from the various churches of the Presbytery. The church organization, in whose house the meeting was held, is 230 years old. The present edifice was built at the beginning of the present century. It is a substantial building, but needs enlarging to accommodate the number who worship there. The Presbytery was opened with an able and appropriate discourse by Rev. WM. B. REEVE, of Quogue. Among the prominent ministers present and enrolled were Revs. Phineas Robinson, Dr. Sturges, E. Whittaker, W. H. Cooper, Thos. Harries, Edward Stratton, Wm. Guthrie Barnes and Jas. T. Hamlin.

Among the corresponding members were Revs. Dr. WISWELL, of Philadelphia; W. H. HOLLOWAY, of Paterson, N. J.; JAMES M. HUNTTING, of Jamaica; JOHN BEER, of England; and E. H. SAYRE, of India. Rev. W. B. REEVE was unanimously elected Moderator, and Rev. EPES WHITTAKER Stated Clerk.

Rev. EDWARD STRATTON was chosen temporary Clerk. The music was under the direction of Prof. D. P. HORTON, of Brooklyn, with a well-trained and efficient choir. The session of Wednesday morning was opened with devotional services, in which the Moderator, Rev. E. HALE, Rev. J. M. HUNTTING, and Elders FOSTER and SEELY took part. Most of the session was devoted to the consideration of the five-million Memorial Fund to mark the great event of reunion. Eloquent addresses on this subject were made by Rev. Messrs. BARNES, HARRIS, WHITTAKER, Dr. WISWELL and others. The session will probably close with a missionary meeting, in which Rev. Mr. SAYRE, of India, will speak.

**The Lambert Bond Case—The Accused Discharged and Rearrested.**

An examination was held yesterday by Justice SHANDLEY at the Tombs in the case of WM. G. LAMBERT, who is accused of having defrauded Messrs. CONDIT & Co. of the sum of $10,000, by giving them a stolen United States bond for that amount, as security for a temporary loan. The evidence adduced on cross-examination of Mr. ISAAC D. REED, the cashier, and complainant in the case, afforded no new facts, so the Magistrate decided to dismiss the complaint against Mr. LAMBERT on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to show that he knew the bond was a stolen one.

As Mr. LAMBERT left the Court-room in company with his counsel, he was arrested by two United States Deputy Marshals, and will be arraigned in due time before a United States Commissioner on the complaint of the Treasury Department.

**Personal.**

Chief-Justice Chase and daughter, Senator Sprague of Rhode Island, and Gen. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, are at the Hoffman House. Senator Stockton, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel. Rev. T. P. Revel, of Italy, is at the Coleman House. Mr. Fane, of the British Legation, is at the Brevoort House. Bishop Williams, of Boston, and Signor Brignoli, are at the Everett House. Fordyce L. Laflin, Inspector of New-York State Prisons, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh, Montana; Ex-Gov. Goodwin, Arizona; Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, Indiana; Capt. Gough, of the British Navy, and Major Bell, of the British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. A. Barnum, Connecticut; Col. E. W. Dennis, of Kansas; Hon. R. M. Bishop, Cincinnati; Gen. Kautz, U. S. A., and Wm. Prescott Smith, Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

**Arrival of the Helvetia.**

The steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool, Aug. 3 and Queenstown, 4th, arrived at this port early this morning.

## FARRAGUT'S FUNERAL.

### Obsequies of the Great Admiral at Portsmouth Yesterday.

**Removal of the Body from the Navy-Yard—Immense Concourse of People—Exercises at the Church—Address of the Officiating Clergyman.**

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 17.—The funeral of the late Admiral FARRAGUT took place in this city today, and was attended by a larger concourse of people than ever before assembled in this State on a similar occasion. The weather was clear and cool. At an early hour the people began to come from the surrounding country. Owing to the late arrival of the trains from Boston, which brought large numbers of officers of the army and navy, as well as men of note in civil life, the cortége did not leave the Navy-yard until past 11 o'clock. It left the residence of Commodore PENNOCK, escorted by the Marine Corps of this naval station and Charlestown, and a detachment of United States troops, and was brought to the Navy-yard landing in this city by the United States steamer *Speedwell*. Here they were joined by the Head Guards of Manchester.

#### THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The remains were inclosed in an elegant metallic coffin, heavily laden with flowers, and were borne on a bier from the steamer by ten seamen from the United States receiving ship *Vandalia* and placed in a hearse, which then took its place in the procession. On either side walked the pall-bearers, twelve in number, officers in the army and navy, viz.: Rear Admiral THACHER, Commodore STEADMAN, Commodore BADGER, Capts. PARROTT and WELD, Commander POTTER, of the *Franklin*, Pay-master WATSON, the surgeon of the *Vandalia*, Chief Engineer MOORE, Col. MCCAULLY, Commander of the Marine Corps of Boston, Gen. MCDOWELL and Gen. FOSTER. Then came the officiating clergymen and surgeons, followed by the remains of the honored dead, and a double line of carriages containing Mrs. FARRAGUT and her son, Ex-Secretaries WELLES and FOX, Senators CRAGIN, PATTERSON and WILSON, Gen. BANKS and many other dignitaries. Following these came a procession a mile in length, consisting of seamen of the United States Navy, and officers of the Army, officers of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Fire Department of this city, Society of Odd Fellows and Masons of this city, members of the Press, the City Government, Collectors of the Port, and officers of Customs of this city and Boston, State officials of this and other States, foreign officers, United States Senators and members of Congress, Ex-Senators and members, with Ex-Governors of several States, citizens on foot and in carriages.

#### DEMONSTRATIONS OF RESPECT.

So much time was consumed in organizing the long line that it was nearly 1½ o'clock before the head of the procession reached the church. A dense crowd of people on foot and in carriages filled all the streets along the line of the procession. All the public buildings were draped, and also most places of business and many private residences. During the hour which was consumed in forming the procession and marching to the church, all the bells in the city were tolled, and minute guns were fired from the Navy-yard and Government ships in the harbor. All business was suspended throughout the city, and the Government buildings were closed.

#### AT THE CHURCH.

St. John's Episcopal Church, where the funeral service was held, was draped in an appropriate manner. There were festoons on the communion table, which held a beautiful cross three feet high, on either side of which was a large boquet. A prominent feature of the floral decorations of the church was a model of a full-rigged man-of-war, exquisitely wrought in flowers, resting on a pedestal near the altar. The religious exercises at the church were the ceremonies of the Episcopal service, and were conducted by Rev. R. W. CLARK, of Portsmouth, assisted by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, of New-York, who was the late Admiral's pastor and a friend of the family. The singing was by a quartet of gentlemen. After the close of the burial service, which was read by Dr. MONTGOMERY, the quartet sung the hymn "Jesus, Saviour of my Soul," &c.

#### ADDRESS OF DR. MONTGOMERY.

Dr. MONTGOMERY then made a brief address to the mourners and congregation, in substance as follows:

"The glorious old Admiral is dead, and the news of the bereavement had flashed to every heart on the continent, and a nation wept today over one not more honored than he was beloved. Soldiers and sailors, and ministers of God, and influential citizens, and civic bodies, came up this day to tenderly consign to his narrow house, one who was as much distinguished for his purity of character as for his greatness in war. As the Press had spread abroad a faithful account of his life and history, he would not detain them by referring to them, but would allude to one or two salient points in his career. One of the greatest points in the Admiral's character was his compliance with that beautiful law which regulated Grecian architecture, his obedience and trust in the laws of God. He supposed it would be hard to find within the range of human experience a man of greater impersonation of truth than Admiral FARRAGUT. He spoke and loved the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. He "never sold the right to serve the hour, nor faltered with eternal God for power." In this characteristic and in his modesty and freedom from ostentation, history will place him by the side of WASHINGTON and WELLINGTON. His exploit at Mobile in his lofty post of danger, presiding over the battle, is typical of his whole life, and here, said the doctor, I wish to state a fact which is not generally known to this congregation and the public. On that occasion, while the Admiral was lashed in the rigging of the *Hartford*, he offered up a prayer in the following words: "Oh, God, my Maker, lead me to do this day what is right and best for my country." In answer to the prayer the Admiral said he heard a voice from heaven, which seemed, in tones of thunder, to say, "Go forward!" He obeyed the voice and went forward, and conquered. In speaking of his tender and sympathizing nature, the reverend gentleman said that no man ever united the feminine qualities, the fortitude of woman, and the more robust attributes of the sterner sex, than did FARRAGUT. His life, in its lofty devotion, taught the lesson to our youth that he who obeys the high behests of duty, with the toil of heart, head and hands, shall find these heights of duty scaled close upon the shining table-lands of heaven.

"O! good, gray head, which all men knew!
O! iron nerve, to each occasion true!
O! fallen at length,
That tower of strength,
Which stood four square to all the winds that blew."

One suggestion he wished to make, that nothing more appropriate to his memory could be done by the Government and people, than to erect a pure white column, surmounted with his statue, and inscribed with some of the thrilling exploits of his life. Dr. MONTGOMERY spoke of the Admiral's devout and humble reception of Holy Communion some five months ago, in remembrance of our adorable Redeemer, and of the comfort the Admiral derived from some of the beautiful hymns of praise, among them

"Jesus, Savior of my soul,"

and the granite hymn

"How firm a foundation, ye Saints of the Lord," &c.

He closed with a classic allusion.

The services were then concluded by Rev. Mr. CLARK, after which an opportunity was given to those who wished to take a last look at the earthly remains of the honored dead. Want of time prevented those present from availing themselves of the privilege. There was an immense crowd outside who were unable to get even within hearing distance of the building, but who patiently awaited until the remains were brought forth and placed in the tomb which opens from the street just north of the church. The usual rites of the Episcopal service were observed, when Masonic honors were paid, and three vollies fired by the military escort, and the last earthly remains of the late Admiral were laid to rest. The body will remain in the vault of St. John's Church until cool weather, when it will be removed to Annapolis, Maryland, for burial, in accordance with the expressed wish of the late Admiral.

# WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

## Details of Operations at the Scene of Conflict.

### Belgium and Its Relations to the Belligerents—"On to Paris, On to Berlin"—The Border Country on Both Sides the Rhine.

## SAARBRUCK.

### Exaggerated Reports at Metz—The Situation of the Town of Saarbruck—Distribution of the French Troops—Subsequent Movements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

METZ, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870—Morning.

People unused to the exaggerated manner in which Frenchmen in general, and French journalists in particular, are in the habit of talking, would think, on hearing the reports which are abroad respecting the advance of the French troops, the day before yesterday, that the whole of the Prussian Army had been annihilated. Every one in Metz knows, or rather pretends to know, every detail of the skirmish. If you happen to get into conversation with a person who, at first sight, appears to know something about the matter, he will lead you to infer that he was present at the engagement, but if asked positively whether he was there or not, he will admit that he was not, but will at once guarantee his information as exact. The sort of information which is to be gathered from gentlemen of this description, and, in fact, from the inhabitants of Metz generally, is to the effect that the Prussians fled before the *mitrailleuses* like chaff before the wind, that about five hundred prisoners, and any amount of horses, were captured, and that the dead and wounded, on the Prussian side, are estimated at between eight hundred and one thousand. To have heard people talk, yesterday, about "the battle," one one would have thought that a great victory had been gained, and I believe that it required but little more for the town to be illuminated on the strength of it.

#### THE FACTS.

Up to the present, however, we have only seen fourteen Prussian prisoners, and about forty or fifty wounded, among whom there are hardly any Prussians, have been brought here by rail. The prisoners belong almost exclusively to the artillery and the line. If Frenchmen are endowed with a greater amount of valor than the rest of mankind, their feeling of generosity to a fallen enemy is certainly not up to the average. As an illustration of this I will mention that when the Prussian prisoners and the few wounded, who had been picked up by the French Army, arrived at the railway station, the howling and shouting were tremendous. The prisoners were insulted in the grossest manner, and one individual, a burly drover, standing about six feet high, deliberately struck one of them with his fist. It is needless to add that the culprit was taken before the Provost Marshal, who immediately sent him to prison, where, it is to be hoped that he will be kept until he gets into a more humane state of feeling. While posting my last letter at the railway station, I came across a large number of sick soldiers who were to be conveyed that night to Paris, and I have since learned that all the sick who could endure the journey have been removed from the military hospital to make room for the wounded who may be sent here, which evidently means that the French Armies intend advancing. The military hospital is a fine building, situated inside Fort Double Couronne. It contains ten large airy rooms, with accommodation for as many as 1,800 patients. Besides this a large temporary hospital, constructed of wood, is being built in the centre of the Polygon Camp. The obstacles which are still thrown in the way of newspaper correspondents have, up to the present, prevented me from moving toward Saarbrück, but since sending to you last I have seen an officer attached to the *Etat Major* of the French Army, who was present at the engagement—if such it can be called—of the 2d inst.

#### THE SITUATION OF SAARBRUCK.

The French, composed of the Second Corps d'Armée, numbering something like thirty or forty thousand, were quartered at Forbach under the command of Gen. FROSSARD. Forbach, which is the last French town on the road from Metz to Saarbrück, is situated at a distance of forty-four miles from the former, and six miles from the latter town. On the right of the road from Forbach to Saarbrück, and about half-way between the two towns, is the village of Spikeren, situated on a hill, and it was here that the second division of the army took up its position early on the morning of the 2d inst. To the north-east of Spikeren, built almost on the bank of the River Saar, and at a distance of only one mile from Saarbrück, is the village of Arnéval, or Arnual, behind which on a hill the Prussians had established a battery. Saarbrück is situated to the north-west of Arnual, and is hidden from the two villages by a hill covered with trees, which was also occupied by the Prussians; the railroad passes round the left side of the hill, and the road from Forbach round the right side, the town of Saarbrück lying in a valley behind. We therefore have three hills forming an acute triangle, inclosing a valley across the centre of which runs the high road. The hill to the north was occupied by the Prussians, and masked the town; the hill to the right behind Arnwal was also occupied by the Prussians, and the hill to the left (Spikeren) was occupied by the French. The plan of the French Army was to take possession of the hill to the north-east of Spikeren, which masked the town of Saarbrück, but in order to achieve this it was necessary to cross the valley. While performing this march the Sixty-seventh Regiment of the line suffered considerably from the Prussian battery stationed on the hill of Arnual. As the French troops and artillery advanced the Prussians abandoned their position, and gaining Saarbrück established themselves in the railway station—which is to the east of the town—to cover their retreat.

Every one knows, except the French provincial, who is the most idiotic, thick-headed, presumptuous donkey I ever met, that the Prussians never intended making any kind of stand or defense at Saarbrück, and from what I hear from a reliable quarter, it would appear that no guns were captured, and that the Prussians carried away their dead and wounded, so that they may be said to have retired in excellent order before a superior force, merely covering their retreat by the artillery. When the French had gained the abandoned positions of the Prussian troops they commenced firing at the railway bridge which crosses the river Saar to the left, and at the railway station, both of which were fortified and occupied by the Prussians. Whether the Prussians still occupy these positions I am unable to ascertain, but as no fresh attack has been made I presume that they do not and that they were simply occupied with a view of covering their retreat. The officer to whom I owe the foregoing information, tells me that the Prussians have retired in the direction of Saint Wendel, which is on the road to Mayence. A most absurd report has been current in the town for the last few days, to the effect that the French had not occupied the town of Saarbrück, because they feared that it had been undermined. I am told that the advanced guard of the French Army are either in the town or encamped within a few yards of it, and that Saarbrück itself has not been occupied, because it is feared that the troops would be pillaging and annoying the inhabitants. I omitted to mention that Saarbrück is protected on the north by a range of hills covered with woods, which, of course, facilitated the retreat of the Prussian troops.

It appears that the *mitrailleuses* were really very successful. There were six batteries of them in the field—that is to say, thirty-six guns. The first shot which was fired from them was of course pointed by the Emperor, who, with the Prince Imperial, arrived on the field at 11 o'clock, and remained about an hour. I am told that several houses were burned in Saarbrück, fire having been seen in five or six different places. Sarrebrück, or Saarbrück in German, is an unfortified manufacturing and commercial town of from twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants.

4TH AUGUST—Afternoon.

I interrupted my letter this morning to go out to see the Imperial Guard leave. It is said that they are going to Boulay, and that Marshal BAZAINE is marching upon Saar-louis, which is a fortified town of 6,000 inhabinants on the River Saar, between Saarbrück and the Luxembourg frontier, at a distance of about twelve miles from Saarbrück. The Emperor left for Boulay this morning, and has not yet returned. [It seems to me that the plan which has been adopted by the French is now beyond doubt. Marshal BAZAINE marches upon Saar-louis today, and when Saar louis is taken it is evident that L'ADMIRAULT, who is at Sierck, a small town not far from Thionville, will march upon Treves, which he will either take or leave a certain number of men to watch.

Marshal MCMAHON, who was at Strasbourg, is said to be moving in the direction of Mannheim and Mayence. In that case, it seems to me that the First Corps, commanded by Marshal MCMAHON; the Second Corps, commanded by Gen. FROSSARD, who has just taken Saarbrück; the Third Corps, commanded by Marshal BAZAINE, who is attacking Saar-Louis today; the Fourth Corps, commanded by Gen. L'ADMIRAULT, who will, I think, march upon Treves; and the Eighth Corps, (the Imperial Guard,) commanded by Gen. BOURBAKI, who is with the Emperor, are intended to meet somewhere near Mayence or Coblentz, as I said in a previous letter.

I hear from a reliable quarter that the Prussian troops are in force at a village called Wendel, thirty or forty miles to the north-east of Saarbrück. If this be true, it is very likely that the Prussians may intend fighting a battle before the French troops reach the Rhine.

VIZ.

## VIEWS FROM BELGIUM.

### Spa in War Time—Liege—Two Millions of Guns Sent to France—Bismarck's Policy—Exaggerated War News—Grim Humor—Army Supplies—Royal Family Ties—Motive of the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPA, Belgium, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870.

Spa was once the most celebrated watering-place in the world, and it is still one of the most beautiful. For three hundred years it has been the resort of the royalty and aristocracy of Europe. It gave its name to all other Spas. One of its noble avenues of trees, La Promenade de Sept-heures—7 o'clock walk—was planted in 1750 by an Archbishop. You drink the waters, the finest and most agreeable I have ever tasted, in a building erected to commemorate the visit of PETER the Great, of Russia. The edifice erected for the baths is magnificent. There is a pretty theatre, and the music of the bands is delightful. The great gambling-house, where play goes on every day from noon to midnight, is so splendid in all its arrangements that you feel under the necessity of losing a few Napoleons to do your share toward paying for so much magnificence. You can play as low as two francs and as high as 4,500 at a single venture. I watched the play an hour or so last night after an open-air concert. It is rapid, but monotonous. The Stock Exchange and Gold Room beat it hollow. Homburg and Baden are deserted, being within the seat of war, but Spa is a few miles west of the German frontier, on the route from Liege to Luxembourg, and as safe as a little valley among wooded hills in neutral territory ought to be. Still there was a panic when the war broke out; the Germans and French went home to attend to their fighting, and the English went to the only country where they think war is impossible; because the English, as I was told by an American in the Promenade de Sept-heures, yesterday, are not like the Americans; they start to go to one place, and if they cannot go or stay there, they go home again, but Americans go anywhere. They do so. There are some dozens here, for example—and American ladies who are known over Europe for their beauty, and, I fear I must say, for their extravagance—some are very conspicuous and all are very charming.

#### COST OF LIVING.

Would you like to know what it costs to live at this delightful place? At the station I got into one of the six or eight hotel omnibuses, and have a pleasant, well-furnished room, with a delightful prospect, for three francs a day. Board and lodging are five francs a day. But Belgium must be, I think, the cheapest country in Europe. At Liege I stopped at the largest of three or four hotels, near the station, and my lodging, breakfast, and some other items, came to the enormous sum of half a dollar.

#### LIEGE.

The great plain of Belgium breaks up into wooded hills just as you come to Liege, one of its great industrial cities, and also one of the prettiest of towns, with a beautiful river, and delightful promenades and gardens. Liege has nearly a hundred coal mines in full activity and no smoke. These employ eighteen thousand men and women, for there are more than two thousand women and girls at work on the coal, but only some eight hundred under ground. There are also furnaces for making coke and smelting iron and zinc; of the latter, one company, which has its centre here, makes seventy-five millions pounds a year, and sends it all over the world. The iron and steel works are very extensive, and Liege makes cannon and rifles for Belgium and exports great quantities. They have sent two millions of various kinds of guns to France alone in a single year. Hardware, glass, linen, spirits, cigars—nothing comes amiss to the industry of Liege; in this respect, one of the most interesting towns in Europe. It is no wonder if France would like to annex a dozen cities like Liege; and the interest of the war seems now to centre on Belgium.

#### THE WAR SENTIMENT.

My American—the first I stumbled on in Spain—has lived some time in Germany, and just come from there. He is, like every American I have met here, full of German sympathy. There never was such a people so patriotic, so united. The whole country, north and south—even Hanover and Frankfort—go into the war with the same enthusiasm. The only exceptions are a few crotchetty individuals attached to the old dynasties. But the great body of the people are determined to go with the war and have it over. Well, it is just so in France. They have been expecting it for four years. France, they think, has been deceived and insulted by Prussia, and now they mean to make her respected. My friends, I find, do not trouble themselves to defend the politics of M. BISMARCK. M. BENEDETTI was duped, he was tempted, and so far yielded to the temptation as to write down the terms of that treaty project, which BISMARCK then put in his pocket. But if BENEDETTI was Eve, the serpent was BISMARCK. The French sneer at the candid innocence of their diplomatist, but they do not love any the more the wily Prussian. If they cannot negotiate they can fight.

#### ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

And England, you see, is going to do something, vote two millions—the Abyssinian business cost ten millions—and add twenty thousand men to their army, if they can get them; as many as the French or Germans may lose in a single action. And Lord RUSSELL wants to call out the militia. It is magnificent, but it is not war. There was even an absurd report that the English were about to occupy Antwerp, or, as they insist on calling it here, Anvers. And they persist in the neutrality of selling coal and horses and cartridges to both belligerents. Of course the French get them all, and the Germans none, but that is not England's fault. They have no partiality for French gold.

#### ADVANTAGES OF FRANCE.

Otherwise the French have some advantages. The Bank of France is full of bullion. There has been a great accumulation of property. The army, within a few years, has been entirely reorganized, and is now as perfect as an army can well be. Its arms are the best in Europe, and the Chassepot, there seems no doubt, is quite superior to the German needle-gun. Landwehr and Landstrum are noble things. It is beautiful to see a whole people leaving their fields and shops to defend their country, but I cannot see that such a *levée en masse* is an army. Of course I may be mistaken—before you read this the Germans may be marching victoriously on Paris, and the French routed and demoralized; but, all feeling aside, and looking at the whole matter as one looks at machinery, I do not expect it. I believe the French Army cannot be beaten, on anything like equal terms, by any army in Europe. I do not know that they were ever beaten without some terrible odds against them—a Russian Winter, an overwhelming disparity of numbers, as at Leipzic, or fresh troops arriving at a critical moment, as at Waterloo. They may, of course, be beaten in strategy; that depends upon individual genius; but in fighting a fair field, I think not. The Germans are an excellent people—I do not wonder at the sympathy that is felt for them in England and America; I think the war will make a united Germany—but beating the French Army and marching on Paris, is another affair altogether.

#### FIRST NEWS FROM SAARBRUCK.

Yesterday our pleasure-taking world was excited with the news of the first important battle. Thirty or forty thousand French troops invaded the German territory, and I was assured that the Prussians were driven from their position with a loss of sixteen thousand killed, the French losing six thousand only. My Belgian informants did not conceal their exultation; they respect their King and royal family; they like their national independence, but they are thoroughly French, and those who are not French are not Germans. Here on the frontier they are more French than at Brussels. As the news of this action, whatever it was, reached you as soon as it did me, and as you well know the subsequent events before this can reach you—as, in short, writing about it is like telling a story you have heard some time ago and partly forgotten—I will see if I can give you some items of interest which may not have reached you, and which bear upon the opening campaign.

#### INCIDENTS.

A few days ago Marshal MCMAHON showed the army at Strasbourg what could be done with the *mitrailleuse*, and the soldiers, it is said, were "stupefied and enchanted." At the taking of the heights of Saarbrück they produced "an effect unheard of." The heights were quickly taken and the Prussians soon driven out of the town. These heights are important as commanding the railway to Treves. And here, says the official dispatch, the Prince Imperial received his "baptism of fire." This boy of thirteen, by the side of his father, on the field of battle, and his mother praying by the hour at Notre Dame des Victoires, at Paris!

#### HUMORS OF THE WAR.

"Let us show to the astonished Prussians," says the *Figaro*, "that France has but one thought: to vanquish them! one desire: to vanquish them! one ambition: to vanquish them! one duty: to vanquish them! Let us show Europe that we do not do things by halves. The only business of France is victory." And all the Paris papers I see are full of this sort of eloquent enthusiasm on two pages, and as full of sharp jokes and criticisms on the others. The German papers are more roundly abusive. The Cologne *Gazette* offers a reward of fifty thalers to the first German who will take prisoner a Turco, to be exhibited in the Cologne Zoological Gardens, and ten thalers extra if the said Turco is taken with the inevitable cat. The French comment on this is, "*Bon appétit, Messieurs!*" At Berlin the Italian minstrels are filling their hats with coppers, singing:

"Viva la Prussia,  
Viva l'Italia,  
Mort 'alla Francia,  
Viva la Liberta."

In Paris they get sous, also, by singing the same tunes, only the words are changed a little. There it is "Viva la Francia!" and "Mort 'alla Prussia!"

#### THE 15TH OF AUGUST.

There is a strong feeling against having the usual celebration of the 15th of August at Paris. If there are great victories Paris will, of course, burst into a blaze of illumination; but it would be a pity to waste money and powder. *Figaro* appeals to the Empress—"It is for you, Madame, it is to your heart that the public appeals. All opinions are merged in patriotism, all prayers follow the flag whose folds cover your husband and your son. Many mothers are watching, hoping and praying like you. It would be wrong to sing festive songs before those troubled faces, those heavy hearts, those hands joined in supplication! Let us reserve our rejoicings for our victories!" Such an appeal, one would think, could scarcely be resisted; but if it can be managed the 15th of August will have its battle, perhaps its victory. The first important action of the war was on the anniversary of the departure of NAPOLEON I. for St. Helena.

#### PRUSSIAN AND FRENCH OFFICERS.

My American friend here considers the war in Germany a people's war; not a war of the aristocracy; yet I see by the official paper of Berlin that out of 220 appointments of officers in the army, 190—all but thirty—belong to the nobility. That is far more aristocratic than in England; and in France, as every one knows, officers of all grades, even to the Marshals, rise from the ranks. "Every soldier carries in his knapsack the baton of a Marshal." I find that more democratic, and the French find it more effective. None but French officers, however, are allowed to serve in the French Army. The Emperor has had offers on every side, especially from America, but they have all been declined with thanks.

#### ARMY SUPPLIES.

The French military stores all ready for the outbreak of war at any time—and not necessary to collect in a hurry and buy at a disadvantage—were something stupendous: 3,000,000 yards of cloth for uniforms; 2,400,000 pairs of shoes, and of the best quality, as bad shoes will beat a good army; 1,800,000 knapsacks; 500,000 dozen of shirts; and so on of all the other necessaries. The whole army is amply provided with tents. As soon, however, as the preparations for war began, the work of replenishing the magazines commenced, so as to keep up the supply.

#### CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The surgical staff is very large, the provision of ambulances, &c., has been well provided for, and the armies of France, for two hundred years, have been attended by the Sisters of Charity, those heroic women whose white bonnets have been seen on every battle-field, hovering over the wounded and dying. But now many other ladies are offering their services to the French Society for the succor of the wounded, and these improvised Sisters of Charity have adopted as a uniform a woolen robe, black or dark green, and a small white bonnet and white apron. An American lady who has joined the army as a volunteer nurse, with a horse for herself and another for her medicines, lint, and bandages, is said to have adopted a more romantic costume—a hat and feather; a short robe with a leather belt, knickerbockers and Hessian boots. A Paris paper remarks that this would be very neat for the opera comique.

#### DENMARK.

We await with some anxiety the news from Denmark. The Prince of WALES is, or has been, at Copenhagen, where he met King CHARLES of Sweden—both strong friends of Denmark. A Danish newspaper publishes portraits of the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, and gives the Marseillaise in French with a Danish translation. But the King of Denmark has two married daughters. One will be Queen of England, the other Empress of Russia. He must consult his relations on both sides, and the Russians are nearest and most interested. England refused to join with France for his protection. Now a French fleet is in his waters, but he can hardly move without the consent of Russia.

#### THE BELLIGERENTS' OPINIONS OF EACH.

The German papers have plenty of letters from Paris, written by German residents. One of them writes: "The appearance of Paris could not be more melancholy, if the Prussians were within four leagues of the city." Another says Frenchmen are making friends with him, so as to have his protection when Paris is taken! These are German jokes, no doubt, but the French do not understand them. On the other side, French correspondents write that a frightful misery prevails in Germany, that the finances are disordered, the money exhausted, and that the levies march unwillingly toward the frontier. I read in the *Moniteur*:

"The regiments of the regular army of Prussia, it must be said, have a solid and decided appearance. They are carefully drilled and manœuvre with a beautiful regularity. The soldiers of the landwehr, on the contrary, do not seem to move with any heartiness. For the most part married men, fathers of families, merchants, mechanics, called suddenly from their business, they support with difficulty the hardships of a campaign. Those who come on foot are worn out with fatigue and disabled with swollen feet, so that often they fall in the road. They make them snuff some vinegar and compel them to resume their march. I have seen with my own eyes officers beat with the flat of their swords some of their unhappy men perfectly exhausted with fatigue."

But on the whole, both nations seem to be quite sufficiently patriotic and warlike, and in neither has there been any serious effort in any quarter in favor of peace.

#### MOTIVE OF THE WAR.

Have you got at the real motive of the war? We no longer hear a word of that Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. We have read M. BISMARCK's long explications on French and German diplomacy without any marked increase in our respect for either. Whatever the Emperor may wish for the aggrandizement of France, BISMARCK is not the protector of autonomies. Here is what a Frenchman—JULES RICHARD—writes of the reasons which impel France to this tremendous contest. I shall lose some of the force by translation, but there must be a few Americans who would not prefer the original:

"It is, then, the last war. Europe, zebraed with electric wires, furrowed with railway cuttings, covered with manufactories, enlightened by a daily increasing spread of intelligence, can no longer endure wars. The indescribable enthusiasm which animates France from one end to the other, the irresistible influence which impels her can be translated in four words: It must be finished! Yes, it must be finished, absolutely, irrevocably. Commercial and industrial necessities may require a rapid solution, but a slower one may be more likely to ruin Prussia. A victory over Prussia is but one page added to the volume of our glory; but the ruin of Prussia will be peace, a durable peace, a productive peace, a peace in which great armies will be no longer needed."

And the Germans on their side rise as one man, and rush to the front, that this long and terrible suspense of nations may be finished, that France may no longer disturb Europe and hinder the unity of Germany, and that there may be a durable peace.

On to Paris!

On to Berlin!

In the meantime I think I will go on to Luxembourg.

MONADNOCK.

## THE BORDER COUNTRY.

### Nature of the Territory Along the Rhine—Military Movements—Feeling of Security at Frankfort—Hamburg Deserted—Effects of the War in the German Towns.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

For the last two days communication has been very difficult. With Berlin I have been able to exchange some telegrams, but have had to resort to a variety of expedients to get letters through and to make my own movements. Yet, in every instance, so far, I have been treated with politeness and consideration. The great demand upon all the railway lines in this vicinity has made them for the moment military roads, and even those branches not in the line of military transportation have been obliged to discontinue their trains, in order to lend their rolling stock to the great routes. The results of my excursion west of the Rhine, yesterday, are not satisfactory, for I am obliged to refrain from saying anything in this letter of the condition of things there; at least, I am under obligation not to write at this moment what I saw there of the situation of the Prussian forces. It is most likely my next letter will be from that Saar district, and under circumstances to admit of unrestricted reports.

For the sake of convenience I shall speak of the section of Prussian territory between the Rhine and the frontier of France, and the Moselle and Rhenish Bavaria, as a quadrilateral. The angles being respectively at Coblentz, Mayence, Luxembourg (the Duchy) and the western extremety of Bavaria at Saarbrück and Saarguemund. This, the western side of this quadrilateral, lies along the entire length of the line which separates France from Prussia proper, a distance of less than fifty miles. The theory that the French would confine their advance to this narrow front has been greatly weakened lately by the active adherence of Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg to the Prussian cause. There is no longer any hope of winning sympathy in these provinces by respecting their territory. But the scene of operations on which the campaign will open, will be, nevertheless, in and around the section I have marked out.

#### THE RHINE BORDER.

No other part of the world is so thoroughly known by military men as the borders of the Rhine. Here have been illustrated all the most famous systems of strategy. The experiences of the greatest Generals of past times have shown all the advantages and difficulties arising from the nature of the country. However, we can judge little of what will be done now by studying CÆSAR's campaigns, or the battles of CLOVIS or FREDERICK BARBAROSSA. The great TURENNE moved his forces without the aid of railroads; so, too, did KLEBER and DESAIX. The country throughout the parallelogram I have named, is very irregular and picturesque. A series of ridges rising one behind the other, called in German hundsrücken, abrupt melaphyr cliffs, rugged hills, here termed mountains, and crooked valleys form the surface of this interesting district. The railway, which is just now the most important line in Prussia, leaving the Rhine road at Bingenbrück, follows the Nahe, and forms an arc upon the southern side of our quadrilateral, which it cuts at the point where it is joined by the line from Mannheim. There are dozens of tunnels and scores of bridges, and the course is very crooked. If the Prussians should have to retreat they will destroy this line, and it could be done so as to impose on the French the work of repairing it. The great coal mines, yielding annually 2,000,000 tons, are near the junction I have mentioned. They belong to the Government. A few miles west the *Breunende Berg* is still smoking. This is a coal-bed which ignited spontaneously 175 years ago. Saarbrück is just beyond. This is the corner of my "quadrilateral," and here the two lines are cut which cross the Saar and pass on into France. The road continues northward along the Saar, which is generally navigable from this point, but at the present season too low to be much used as far as Treves, where it crosses the Moselle and leads to Luxembourg. This railroad and river are five or ten miles back from the frontier, and the fortress of Saarlouis occupies the centre of this line. I am not looking for an advance of the French in the *cul de sac* north of the Moselle, between Belgium and the strongest and most difficult part of the Rhine district. A report that they were marching into Luxembourg, which arrived last night, would, if true, change my opinion, but I do not believe it so far. The borders of the Rhine change their character entirely at Bingen, and above that point the broad and fertile plains offer many more advantages to an invading army than do the steep and serried cliffs between Bingen and Bonn, with Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein in the centre. Further north the country is level again; but while they were marching thither it seems to me the Prussians would be in position to attack the column both front and rear, *i. e.*, from Cologne and from our quadrilateral. Therefore, unless a battle is fought on the Saar or thereabouts, I shall prepare for an advance of the French further up the river. Above Mayence, which is the military position par excellence on this part of the Rhine, are posts of importance and several fortresses—notably, Germersheim, Rastadt, and Landau. The latter is not on the river, but in the plain between the Rhine and the Vosges district.

#### THE SCENE OF THE FIGHTING.

It is on the railway running north from Strasbourg to Mannheim. Mannheim has been in former wars a favorite crossing-place with the French. But I shall go up the river if operations take a turn in that direction, and then will describe those localities. NAPOLEON cannot repeat the Jena movement of his uncle, for the railway system would enable the Prussians to meet him. Neither can he leave behind him Ehrenbreitstein and Mayence without endangering his means of subsistence. Possibly they may make such an advance with the intention of subsisting on the country. As to forage for the horses it would be easy, but for the men it would be difficult, as they would have something to do besides harvesting and baking. These are some of my reasons for believing a battle imminent on the lines I have described by a quadrilateral. The supposition which prevailed everywhere that the French would make the attack becomes more and more uncertain. Doubtless it is taken for granted in Paris, but here they expect to hear, quite possibly, at least, that the Prussian Army has gone into France, and now they look with confidence for victory. Here in Frankfort feeling has changed remarkably since last week. Bankers and others with whom I have talked say that the French have lost their opportunity.

#### FEELING OF SECURITY IN FRANKFORT.

Rich Frankfort-on-the-Main would be the prize second only to Berlin in the estimation of the French Army, and it has been spoken of in France as their future head-quarters. However, the feeling of security is now very strong here. American bonds have fallen with other values. Ready cash for the exigencies of the time is in great demand. The Bank of Frankfort has decided to advance a large sum on United States bonds to satisfy the requirements of holders. It is an exceptional concession on the part of that institution. The beautiful city is quiet and peaceful. But for the railroads there would be nothing to indicate to the eye the terrible presence of war. As I write I am looking west from my window, and a train is passing over the line coming from the north and going toward Mannheim. There are three locomotives and fifty-two cars, of which all but ten are filled with soldiers. The ten platform cars have on them eight batteries, guns and caissons. There is a similar train almost every hour. The Hanoverians are sent south, and the troops of Baden, Bavaria and Wurtemberg north. In both cases they will be sandwiched with Prussian regiments. This is a wise provision against possible disaffection among the men of either of these dependencies.

The London *Telegraph*, of Monday, states that King WILLIAM's head-quarters are at Frankfort, that the hotels have been taken for hospitals, visitors all ordered away from the watering places of the Rhein Gau, and that everything goes to show that the Prussian commanders expect the great battle to be fought in a triangle bounded by the Rhine, the Main and the Berg Strasse. None of these statements are in accordance with facts, and the only one likely to be true hereafter is that relating to hospitals. The King is expected at Homburg. He is expected also at the Hotel du Nord, Cologne. If you hear he is at Coblentz, you may believe it. The journal I have referred to must be but badly informed if it believes the first great battle is to be on this side of the Rhine. It may come to that, but it is not the intention.

I am informed here that this city sent to our Sanitary Commission, during the late war for the Union, fifty tons at one time of stores for our sick and wounded soldiers, and that the American Consul having advertised that he would receive books for the German readers in our army, the quantity brought to him was much greater than he could send.

#### AT HOMBURG.

Although the crowds have gone from Homburg, departing in a terrible scramble at the first news of the declaration of war, yet there are still a great many people there enjoying themselves immensely. An American related to me how he encouraged the panic in order to have more room for himself. The Kursaal and the Spielbank are in full operation, and there is music every day as usual. Gov. CURTIN, Minister of the United States to the Court of Russia, is at Homburg, with his family. He returns shortly to St. Petersburg. The fact that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF remains at Wildbad, combined with other indications, convince Gov. CURTIN that Russia is taking no present action in regard to this war. There are four venerable English Generals at Homburg, whose theories in regard to the probabilities of the campaign are listened to with interest by the simple civilians who haunt the Kursaal. I met Mr. BEDLOE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LORILLARD RONALDS, Mr. HARRIS, and a dozen other Americans at Homburg. Most of them intend to go to Switzerland. We talked war in the pure American tongue, which was a great relief to my organs of speech. We came to the conclusion that BISMARCK has given Schleswig to Denmark, by secret treaty, and so secured her neutrality; that Russia, with her million soldiers, who are all ready, would try the efficiency of her new railroads by a sudden pounce upon Turkey, and that Prussia was prepared to receive the enemy on the north as well as on the west. This latter is the only one of these conclusions which I am competent to vouch for, but I am glad to find a non-committal manner of telling you the two former. One Yankee declared that if NAPOLEON got into a tight place he would declare France a republic, and that wonderful results, which I will not mention now, would follow. Dr. ——, who was a surgeon in our army, was planning a hospital at Homburg. It will be a capital place for the wounded. Perhaps before this is in print this gay watering-place may receive mangled and dying the same men who are now going forward in these long trains, singing as they go. I have witnessed many parting scenes. The grief is deep, but silent, with very little that looks like excitement. At a small station, one of those villages where every inhabitant is every other's friend and neighbor, two or three hundred men were embarking. A poor little hunchback woman in the crowd was crying bitterly, yet, as each squad passed the point where she was, she would stand on tiptoes and wave her pictorial handkerchief, hiding the tears the while.

Today being a national day of prayer, business places were closed until afternoon. The churches were largely attended. There was no Bourse, or I should have attended, in order to have observed that most sensitive thermometer of public confidence.

#### HOTELS AND THEATRES CLOSED.

During the war in the United States, if what I observed was the same in other parts, the hotels were always crowded, and with the the places of amusement did more business than in ordinary times. Here it is quite the reverse. At Cologne, Bonn, Coblentz, Mayence and Mannheim, all the concert halls and theatres are closed. Hotels are nearly empty. In Frankfort the same is true of the hotels, but the theatres are still open. There is opera at the Stadt Theatre, "Fidelio" being performed to-morrow night.

I shall go either to Mayence or Mannheim to-night, and then my movements depend on whether the fighting is most likely to be chiefly on the Saar or up the Rhine toward Strasbourg. The destruction of the fine railway bridge at Kehl by the Prussians, as well as the massing of troops on the upper Rhine, shows that they expect a column of the French to attempt the passage in that vicinity.

Provisions are getting high and scarce, but not as noticeably so here as in those small places toward the Saar, each of which has near it a portion of the seven hundred thousand consumers said to be now at the front. I have reason to think that figure too high at this moment, though it will not be in a day or two.

A gentleman just from Vienna, and a very intelligent German, says that there is no possibility of Austria taking part in the war. There is no inclination, no money, no soldiers.

NICKWAKET.

### Railroads and Military Routes—The Battle-Ground and Movements of Troops—A Glance at Mayence—The Sanitary Companies—A Trip to Wiesbaden.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF SOUTH GERMANY, SPEYER, Monday, Aug. 1, 1870.

I am now in the middle of Rhenish Bavaria, (Rhein Pfalz.) Having learned that the Crown Prince was coming forward from Munich, I determined to cross from the right wing to the left, not only because the left has an equally important position, but in order to pass through and study the intervening country, which is likely so soon to be the scene of battles. The Prince FREDERICK CHARLES was at Mayence Friday, and left on Saturday morning. I saw him several times but made no attempt to interview him. He has his forces on the ground that I have described in former letters. They form the right wing of the German Army. The reader must be familiar with the fact that the two great divisions are called the North and the South German Armies. It is true, however, as I have previously noticed, that many men from the South German States have been sent north, while many Prussians and Hanoverians are incorporated with the army under the Crown Prince. As at Sadowa, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is in a position to be first engaged, and the Army of the South to be the reserve with which the Crown Prince should come up at the right moment and secure a victory. But battles do not follow precedents, and I suspect that our knowledge of the seven days' campaign is more likely to mislead than assist us in forming theories for the present war.

#### THE ARMY FRONT.

The whole distance from Luxembourg to Switzerland must be considered as the army front. Next to Luxembourg Prussian territory borders upon France. Next comes Rhenish Bavaria, extending to the Rhine. So far the line has a direction north-west and south-east. Next, and on the Rhine, the Grand Duchy of Baden forms the German frontier. An angle of France here enters the German territory; nearly a right angle, each side being about one hundred miles, extending from the Luxembourg to Lauterburg, and from Lauterburg to Bale. I have given my reasons heretofore for thinking that the French will not attempt to advance north from their left, nor to cross the Rhine for any grand advance into Baden. The great conflict, then, will be here in the Pfalz and on the lines of the quadrilateral I took the liberty of assuming between this Province and the crooked Moselle. I shall describe at some length this section of country. An engagement, reported here as unimportant but a repulse of the French, which took place, day before yesterday, at Saarbrück, indicates where the opposing forces are nearest together.

#### THE RAILWAY LINES.

The Prussians have two lines of railway from the Rhine to that point. The one along the Nahe, which I have already described, a line having more tunnels and bridges than any other I ever saw, for the same distance, and the line, further south, through the middle of the Pfalz, by Homburg, Landstuhl, Kaiserslautern and Neustadt. At Neustadt it branches south to Landau and beyond, but the main line goes straight east, fifteen miles to Schifferstadt, where it forks off north to Mannheim and south to Speyer. There is a multifold connection at the eastern termini, both of this line, which I will call the Kaiserslautern line, and of the road on the Nahe, with the great network of German railways. It would seem, by looking at the map, that it would be worth while for the French to make a grand attempt to cut this Kaiserslautern road, say at or near Homburg, in order to divide the German forces on the Saar from those in the Pfalz. But the injury that this would inflict is not so great as it would be, were there not a new road, not on the maps, from Kaiserslautern to Kreuznach, thus joining midway these two strategic lines. The junction is seven miles east of Kaiserslautern. There is a fertile and beautiful plain about eighteen miles wide, between the Rhine and Hardt Mountains, traversed by splendid roads and dotted with villages, while dozens of little streams mark a crooked course into the Rhine. Across this plain the French have a line of fortifications from Lauterburg to Wissembourg, which marks the boundary line. The Rhine here is very crooked, though the present course is straight compared with the old bed, which is one series of loops and doubles from Lauterburg to Speyer. Naturally this plain forms the easiest approach for an invading army, and therefore on both sides it is guarded by fortifications. I have mentioned the French line of works. The German bulwarks are Landau and Germersheim. The former next to the mountains, and the latter on the river. I shall speak of these places again in relating my own adventures.

It is not to be supposed that the mountains are impassible, but from the Rhine valley thirty miles west, there are no good roads and no chance for a force to approach with sufficient rapidity to divide the Prussian Armies. The country is more open again west of these mountains and there are plenty of good roads through all that section lying north of the French town of Bitsche, from which point the Imperial forces could advance in conjunction with the columns moving upon Saar-louis and Saarbrücken, upon Zweibrücken and Homburg.

#### THE PROBABLE BATTLE-GROUND.

Should this latter point be gained by the French, Kaiserslautern becomes the centre of the field. It is indeed already the key of the situation, and, as will be seen by the position of the forces, such as I shall describe in the narrative of my travels, it is the pivot upon which the main line of the German armies is ready to turn. But if the French do not advance very soon, the battle-field will be nearer the headwaters of the Moselle. Indeed, there is plenty of serious expectation here that to-morrow is the last day of waiting for NAPOLEON to strike. He had a week the start. He has lost that now. The long heavy trains which we have seen moving over every road, night and day, have not counted for nothing, and I think Gen. MOLTKE, in his cabinet at Berlin, has got the figures on his map into a satisfactory shape. Why should Prussia not take the offensive? NAPOLEON seems to be waiting for his fleet in the North. But what does he expect to do with the forty or fifty thousand men which are said to have been sent there? True, Stettin is very near to Berlin, but fifty thousand is not an overpowering force in this age.

I hope my colleagues on the other side have studied the topography of that part of France between Lauterbourg and Metz, and if this state of things continues a little longer they would do well to look over the ground as far as Paris.

#### DOWN TO MAYENCE.

My last letter was written from Frankfort, whence I intended to return at once to the Saar. I ran down to Mayence that day, having to drive to Niederad, a little station on the line, to get the train, which would not come up across the Darmstadt road. Everything is done to facilitate the movement of the great military trains, and the lesser routes are made tributary to the greater. Every train is a military train since a week ago now. The railway companies announce with the utmost coolness that after Aug. 4 they will resume their regular business. Evidently they expect the battles to be fought on some other field. We crossed the magnificent iron bridge at Mayence an hour later, having examined with great care that charming district south of the Main, where the London *Telegraph* anticipates the first great battle. I think I shall have time to survey those fertile and undulating fields before the French get there. Mayence was a little changed since three days before. More guns, more stores, more new earthworks, particularly about the east head of the railway bridge, and a different army corps (Twelfth) moving through. The presence of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES gave an additional interest to matters going at the moment, but as he was in council at the Governor's house, and I saw large bodies of troops on the other side of the river, at Castel, I took occasion to drive to Wiesbaden. The coachmen all seemed to think it a very unfortunate occasion for any such move, but one venerable Jehu yielded to my inducements. We stood at the end of the boat bridge about half an hour, during which time the Ninth Jagers marched by with their wagons, followed by a battery of six-pounder rifled guns, a battalion of Saxon infantry with a fine band, and a sanitary company.

#### THE SANITARY COMPANY.

This latter is new to us, but all its equipment copied from that of our Sanitary Commission. There is a company, officered and equipped, without arms, comprising about 180 men. They wear a white band with a red cross on the left arm, which is the recognized badge of the International Sanitary Society. These men are part of the army yet they are non-combatants. They bring off and care for the wounded, and are the army of the Surgeon. Their number here surprised me, but one can readily understand their utility. It has always been a proverb that more injury was done to the enemy by wounding one man than by killing two, inasmuch as two comrades are required to carry off the disabled man who is still alive. But these sanitary companies are to prevent the necessity of any sound men leaving the ranks. Each "Sanitaets Companie" has ten wagons stocked with medicines, bandages, &c.

#### ON THE ROAD TO WIESBADEN.

We were obliged to turn out in all directions and wait indefinite lengths of time for the passage of troops. They were Saxons and Hanoverians. Some were crossing the new military bridge, described in my last letter, others went on to the old crossing. A squadron of cavalry, just out of the train, from Hanover, were particularly in the way, completely blocking the road. No sooner did their commander see us patiently waiting than he ordered the way cleared in a voice like a clarion, which produced an instant effect, and our acknowledging salute as we passed was returned with as much respect as though we were Princes of the blood royal.

Through the beautiful double avenue of horse-chestnuts we arrived at last at the famous Spa. As at Hamburg, thousands have departed, but there was music and playing. I looked over a Spaniard's shoulder who was playing with "mille franc" notes, while the strains of "J'aime le militaire" echoed through the splendid parks and halls of the Kursaal. There were five thousand troops at Wiesbaden. An hour was enough for me, then back to Mayence.

NICKWAKET.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

### A Case of Bigamy—Joe Coburn's Ride—Highway Robberies—Assaulting a Marshal—The Broomstick Murder—Minor Offenses and Accidents.

JOHN HENRY SOMERS, a young man twenty years of age, was brought before Judge COX at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with bigamy. It appeared on the evidence that in July, 1867, he married MARGARET KAVANAGH, with whom he resided until the end of 1869, when he deserted her, and the wife vainly sought to discover his whereabouts until last week, when she accidentally discovered him in the person of the husband of MARY SENNETT, No. 590 Sixth-avenue, to whom he was married in April last. Both women earnestly pressed for a conviction against the prisoner, and he was committed in default of $1,000 for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

CHARLES KRAEGER, who resides at No. 590 Hudson-street, was passing through Houston-street about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, when he was assaulted by DENNIS O'NEILL, THOMAS FEATHERSTONE and GUS MUSGROVE, who robbed him of a gold watch worth $100. His assailants were subsequently arrested and were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and were held for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, THOMAS H. HUGHES, of Cassville, Oneida County, preferred a charge of obtaining money by false pretences against JOHN B. CURTIS. From the prosecutor's statement it appeared that on Tuesday he fell in with the prisoner in the City, when the latter, who represented himself to be a merchant doing an extensive business in Albany, asked for a loan of $200 to enable him to proceed home, offering as security a check for $3,800. He refused to take the check, when CURTIS produced ten coins which he assured him were $20 gold pieces, and induced him to give him the money in exchange for them. On inquiry he learned that the coins were spurious, and had CURTIS placed under arrest. He was held in default of bail.

On Tuesday evening, JOE COBURN, the well-known pugilist, and a man named MCINTYRE, went on a spree and hired a coach from DWYER's stable on Sixth-avenue, for a drive. During the evening the driver became intoxicated and Joe and his friend carefully deposited him on the sidewalk and continued their ride. Yesterday morning, the coach not having been returned, Mr. DWYER had COBURN and MCINTYRE arrested on a charge of larceny, and they were brought up before JUDGE COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The Judge, however, considered that there was no evidence to warrant the committal of the prisoners, whom he discharged, and remarked that, in his opinion, the driver was the real culprit.

RICHARD ALEXANDER and JOHN DONOGHUE were arraigned before Judge SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of highway robbery. JACOB HARRIS testified that about 2 o'clock that morning he was passing through Division-street on his way home, when the prisoners attacked him and endeavored to rob him of a gold watch and chain worth $125. Before they could accomplish their purpose he contrived to elude their grasp and rush off. DONOGHUE followed him and knocked him down, while the other prisoner cried out "kill the —— scoundrel." The noise of the occurrence attracted the attention of two Police officers, who arrested the prisoners. They were held to answer.

FREDERICK OVERBACK was held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing $135 worth of ore from the premises of DAVID LEOSER, No. 252 Delancey-street.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, who was discharged before Judge SHANDLEY, at the Tombs, on Tuesday, on an accusation of having stolen a $10,000 United States Treasury bond, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the United States Court, having in his possession the same bond, which was said to have been altered. He was committed for examination, in default of $10,000 bail.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, GEORGE BOOLLE, No. 174 Broadway, and RICHARD STEVENS, No. 74 Maiden-lane, were committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for dealing in lottery tickets without having paid the legal tax. LEONARD HAMMERSLY, No. 36 South William-street, and JAMES HANHERT, No. 80 Pine-street, were also held for a similar violation of the law.

WILLIAM FRANCIS was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for breaking into the premises of EDWARD H. DIXON, No. 42 Fifth-avenue, on Tuesday night, and stealing a gold pin worth $10.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner STILWELL, AUGUST REDDING, No. 171½ Clinton-street, was charged with assaulting a Marshal and resisting arrest. It appeared that on the previous day Marshal CROWLEY was commissioned to arrest the prisoner for non-payment of taxes, when he violently assaulted him, and was only arrested by the intervention of the Police. The case was adjourned to Monday next, and the prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $500.

In consequence of the want of evidence in the case of THOMAS SHEA, who died from the effects of an injury to his eye by the insertion of a broomstick, Coroner KEENAN decided, yesterday, to postpone the inquest until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The Police being in total ignorance of the facts in the case until after death had occurred, are as yet unable to afford the Coroner any assistance, though they are bestiring themselves at present to recover lost ground. The assailant, MICHAEL MUNDAY, is already under arrest, and will be kept in custody to await the action of the Coroner. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a post-mortem examination yesterday, and ascertained that the splinters entering the ophthalmic cavity had injured the brain by contact and compression.

THOMAS HUGHES, aged twenty-seven, and a native of Ireland, died yesterday at his residence, No. 338 East Forty-sixth-street, from the effects of injuries sustained on Tuesday by a fall from a house in Ninety-ninth-street, near Broadway.

ALEXANDER PAUL, aged eight years, died yesterday at No. 431 West Seventeenth-street, from injuries sustained a few hours before by a fall from the stoop of his parents residence. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning FRANCIS LA MAHR, of No. 33 James-street, quareled with MICHAEL CLARK, of No. 30 Madison-street, in the New Bowery, when THOMAS MCGRATH, JAMES LEONARD and DANIEL HAVILAND interfered, as they believed LA MAHR had a pistol. It proved, however to be a sword bayonet, which LA MAHR carried under his coat, and during the struggle he received a wound in the thigh. All of the others were arrested, and subsequently arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs, when they were discharged.

MICHAEL MURPHEY, who lives in Greenwich-street, while employed on the Connecticut Valley Railroad at Old Haddam, Conn., fell from a trestle, on Sunday, breaking a leg and a rib. He was brought to the City, yesterday, and taken to the Park Hospital.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the cooperage establishment of EDWARD M. CONNOLLY, Nos. 449 and 451 Seventh-avenue, at the rear of the first floor, and before the flames were extinguished a damage of $6,000 was done to the building, $1,800 to stock, and considerable damage to some furniture stored in the place. There were several horses in the building at the time, and one of them is missing. The following are the insurances on the building: Etna, $3,000; American, of Providence, $2,500; Providence, Washington, $2,500. The Etna also had a policy for $1,500 on stock; the Greenwich, $1,500 on furniture; and the Springfield, of Massachusetts, $2,250 on horses.

## The Post-Office.

The second floor of the Post-office has presented a scene of confusion for some days past by reason of the changes which are being made thereon. An extension has been built over the south-west corner of the building, which will increase the accommodations materially. The corner room is to be occupied by Postmaster JONES. Adjoining this will be apartments for his assistants, Messrs. TAYLOR and NORTON. The foreign mail department will be placed in a room on the Cedar-street front, east of the Post master's, and will occupy nearly the whole end of the building. The money-order bureau will be removed to the north-east corner of the building where the carriers are now located, and that very useful and indeed indispensable, body of men will have new quarters in the southern end. When all the offices are fitted up the accommodaton will be ample and well-adapted to the increased business of the Post-office.

MR. WILLIAM H. WEBB announces the departure of the *Guiding Star* on the 23d inst. for

Havre, and is negotiating with the Postmaster-General for the carrying of the mails. It is thought probable that his proposition will be accepted.

## NINTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.

### Official Orders From the Colonel—Details of the Arrangements.

On Saturday morning next the officers and men of the Ninth Regiment National Guard will assemble at their armory for the purpose of proceeding to Long Branch for a ten days' encampment. The camp selected for the regiment is to be called "Camp Jay Gould," in honor of Mr. FISK's railroad partner, and will be located on the open ground beyond the West End Hotel. The command will assemble on Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M., for roll-call, in full-dress uniform, with knapsacks packed. The regimental line will be formed on Twenty-third-street, right on Eighth-avenue. Men will carry one woolen blanket, rolled on knapsack; fatigue jacket and black belt; one or more pairs of white pants; extra pair of white gloves, and necessary change of under-clothing—the fatigue cap will be slung from left hip button. Two servants will be allowed to each company; one to the non-commissioned staff, and one to each of the field and staff officers. Every member is expected to accompany the regiment, and those desiring to do so can return on the following Monday.

After marching down Broadway the regiment will proceed to the foot of Murray-street, and embark upon one of Col. FISK's mammoth steamers for Sandy Hook, at which place a special train will be in readiness to convey the command to Long Branch. The regiment will undoubtedly make a splendid appearance while en route, for the Board of Officers and the honorary members are making great exertions to place the rank and file on a perfect military footing.

The expenses of the encampment are to be defrayed by a subscription fund, made up by Col. FISK and his friends, among the leading contributors being JAY GOULD, WM. M. TWEED, JAMES FISK, Jr., and others equally well known. The members of the regiment will therefore be enabled to enjoy themselves without any serious calls on their pockets. The Colonel, in a recent circular to his regiment, says:

"The commandant particularly requests the cooperation of every officer and man to make it a success in every particular; and it is hoped that all who can do so will make arrangements to be in camp the entire time. Your Colonel is trying hard to place the regiment in the van of all in every respect, and in order to do so it requires the constant and united efforts of both officers and men. Show me, by a faithful performance of all duties during this encampment, that my efforts have not been in vain, and I am satisfied to exert myself still more. The camp will be strictly a camp of instruction."

The following standing orders are announced for the government of the Regiment while in camp:

Commandants are directed to report to the Colonel immediately after every parade, and to return to the Regimental Court-martial all absentees, without leave, from parade or drill, and for unsoldier-like conduct, or other delinquencies, in order that they may be punished in accordance with the law, and also that their names may be announced in orders at the next following parade.

Reveille will be beat at sun rise, when the morning gun will be fired, and the sentinels leave off challenging; all officers and men will rise and form in front of their respective quarters for roll-call; immediately after which police-call will be sounded, when the men will put their tents and equipments in order, under the supervision of the first sergeants, who will also designate for the day the details for guard duty.

The drum of the guard will sound the calls for meals at the hours specified, when the companies will form in fatigue uniform and march to the regimental parade, and thence to the mess barracks. Officers will remain with their companies during meal times.

At 5½ o'clock P. M. the officer of the day will proceed to inspect the quarters of every company, commencing on the right of the camp, inspecting every tent, to enable him to do which the tents will be thrown open. A non-commissioned officer will be stationed in each street to receive and convey to his commandant any information or instructions the officer of the day may deem proper to give. After inspecting the company quarters he will proceed to inspect the quarters of the staff, non-commissioned staff and the remainder of the camp.

The "tattoo" will be beat at 9½ o'clock P. M., after which no soldier is to be out of his tent without permission. All strangers, unless having special permission, will be excluded from camp before the countersign is given out.

Taps will be sounded at 10 P. M., when all lights will be put out.

Guard-mounting will be in strict compliance with the forms prescribed in *Upton's Tactics*, page No. 355, and sentinels and guards will be governed by the rules as laid down in the general regulations of the State of New-York.

All persons, without exception, will enter and leave camp by the entrance at the guard tent.

Between tattoo and reveille no person will be allowed to pass either into or out of camp without the countersign, or a pass from the commandant.

No person will be allowed to take any bundle or property from camp, except by permission of the officer of the guard.

All persons, of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe respect toward sentinels.

All company formations will take place in their respective streets, on the side nearest the main street, their flanks resting on the front line of company tents.

Each company will be divided into squads, under the charge of a non-commissioned officer—other than a first sergeant; and each subaltern officer will consider one side of his company street as under his special superintendence.

No officer will sleep out of camp except by permission of the commanding officer. Citizens' dress by members will not be permitted in camp.

The customary salutes and courtesies of camp life will be observed. No liquor of any description will be permitted in camp.

### Custom-House Affairs.

Collector MURPHY has made very few changes of late, but those few he has attempted to keep quiet, in order not to be overwhelmed by a host of applicants, who, seeing the changes announced, would most likely importune him to act upon their papers. The appointment clerk at Washington, however, does not regard his wishes in this respect, and, yesterday, the following were announced as among the confirmations:

J. H. Kimberly, clerk; John Brophy, John Campbell, George Young and Hugh J. O'Reilly, inspectors; H. J. Hite, messenger; William Bennett, porter.

It is expected that after the Republican State nominations are made a number of removals will take place for the supposed benefit of the party. There are not many hangers on at the Collector's office now, the army of applicants having become satisfied that it was useless for them to attempt to urge an examination of their papers.

### Police Affairs—A New Shield—Transfers.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, a resolution was passed adopting a new shield for the Department. The new emblem of authority is much smaller than that now in use, and the word "Metropolitan" has given place to Municipal; the shields for Captains and Sergeants are of yellow metal and for patrolmen white. The new insignia with new buttons, from which the obnoxious "Metropolitan" has been expunged, will be worn by the force on and after Sept. 1.

HENRY STUTSBERG, Tenth Precinct, and WM. HASSAN, Jr., Twenty-seventh Precinct, were made roundsmen, and transferred to the special squads. ASMER S. OBER, Second Precinct, was retired at a pension of $350 per annum. Sergt. JEROME H. FERRIS was transferred from the Twenty-first Precinct to the Twenty-eighth, and Sergt. WM. H. MCCONNELL from the Twenty-eighth Precinct to the Twenty-first.

Commissioners BOSWORTH and SMITH sat yesterday investigating complaints against policemen made by the general roundsmen, most of which were dismissed.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.*

No. 49—Mercantile Loan Warehouse Co. vs. Ashcroft.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1805—Talcott vs. Hecht. | 1816—Tobin vs. Hubner. |
| 1807—Lonagon vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co. | 1817—Graves vs. O'Reilly. |
| | 1818—Schulz vs. Pauly. |
| | 1819—Hackett vs. Gilmore. |
| — —Johnson vs. Mosher. | 1820—Cassidy vs. Hayman. |
| 1815—Walker vs. Homans. | 1821—Arras vs. Rohr. |

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 17.

*By Judge Spencer.*

Hall *vs.* Lynch; motion granted, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 17.

*By Judge Van Brunt.*

Ledoux et al. *vs.* Kerr; $250; extra allowance granted.

Lescaner *vs.* Bowen; motion granted.

Carpenter *vs.* Green; motion to open default granted on judgment of $20 costs.

Pezold *vs.* Bowen; motion granted.

Klaiber *vs.* Bowen; motion granted.

Bawson et al. *vs.* Beaudine; motion granted.

Stowsberg *vs.* O'Connor; injunction granted.

Deering *vs.* Lake; motion to direct defendant to pay judgment denied.

Leuthner *vs.* Huberd; motion denied with costs.

Lawrence *vs.* Hill; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 17.

*Before Judge Spencer.*

APPLICATION FOR ALIMONY—WHICH IS THE "BETTER HALF?"

*Louisa Wick vs. Robert Wick.*—The plaintiff makes her application for alimony, alleging that she has commenced an action for divorce on the ground of the adultery of the defendant. On argument it appeared that the defendant was earning $15 a week in the grocery business. The defendant appeared in person in opposition to the motion, and, admitting that he was earning $15 a week, expressed his willingness to allow the plaintiff $7 out of the $15.

The argument then assumed a grave aspect, the point being as to which of the two—husband or wife—was entitled to the odd dollar, pending the decision in the suit for divorce. The husband (who appeared in his own behalf) strenuously urged that he who earned the money was entitled to the larger share, while counsel for the wife was equally confident in his claim that his client was entitled to more than seven out of the fifteen.

The Court ended the discussion by deciding that the wife was the "better half," and awarded her the odd dollar by fixing the alimony at $8 per week.

Alexander H. Reavey for motion; Defendant in person, opposed.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 17.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '62.111 | $5,000 St. L. & I. M. R, 1st M. bds.. 85¼ |
| 30,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '62.112⅜ | 2,000 do.......... 86 |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new........110⅛ | 6,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 81½ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65 b. 3..........111⅛ | 1,000 do.......... 82 |
| 60,000 do..........111⅛ | 3,000 M. & St. Paul 7 3-10. Con...... 90 |
| 3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.110⅜ | 5,000 L. S. Div. Bds. 93⅛ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅜ | 35 Bank Commerce..124 |
| 60,000 do..........110¼ | 10 Am. Exchange....114 |
| 7,000 do..........110⅜ | 20 Mercantile.........125 |
| 5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅛ | 12 Continental........ 97 |
| 1,000 Tenn. S. 6s, x c. 63 | 80 Phenix Bank.......109 |
| 1,000 do.......... 62½ | 5 Del. & Hud. Can..121 |
| 20,000 do......b. 30. 63 | 100 Mar. Min. Co...... 5 |
| 15,000 Tenn. S. 6s. n... 61 | 100 Pacific Mail....... 38¼ |
| 20,000 do.......... 60⅝ | 100 do........b. c. 38 |
| 15,000 do.......... 60¾ | 100 Adams Express... 68¼ |
| 10,000 do......b. 60. 60¾ | 100 do........b. c. 68⅜ |
| 10,000 do.......... 60⅝ | 200 N. Y. C. & H., b. c. 95¼ |
| 70,000 do.......... 60¼ | 100 Erie.............. 23 |
| 50,000 do......b. 60. 60½ | 100 L. S. & Mich. S.... 92¾ |
| 10,000 Va. St. 6s, x c... 63 | 100 do.......... 92⅞ |
| 2,000 N. C. old bds... 33¼ | 100 Ill. Cen........b. c.135 |
| 5,000 N. C. F. A., '66. 40 | 10 C., C. C. & I........ 79¼ |
| 1,000 N. C. F. A., '68. 36 | 25 New-Jersey Cen...102 |
| 21,000 Mo. State 6s... 90¼ | 100 Chi. & R. I......s30.114⅛ |
| 9,000 Erie 3d M...... 90 | 200 T. W. & W....b. c. 52⅛ |
| 16,000 U. P. 1st M.... 82½ | 100 Alt. & T. H........ 30⅛ |
| 2,000 A. & T. H. In... 75½ | 100 Chic. & A. ex div..112⅝ |
| 3,000 A. & T. H. 2d p. 83 | 100 Ohio & Miss......... 34 |
| 2,000 Gt. West. 1st '88. 86½ | 5 N. Y. & N. H......150 |
| 3,000 G. & Chi. 2d M.100 | 61 Mar. & C. 1st, Pf.. 19 |
| 1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.102 | 100 C. C. & Ind. C..... 17½ |
| | 100 do........b. c. 17⅞ |

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..114⅝ | 10,000 N. Car. Sp. Tax. 25⅛ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.111⅛ | 27,000 Missouri 6s...... 91 |
| 22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅜ | 11,000 Alt. & T. H. in.. 75 |
| 40,000 do..........113 | 1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 89¼ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛ | 100 Pacific Mail......... 38 |
| 30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅛ | 500 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 95½ |
| 8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........110¼ | 20,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs.........b. c. 91⅛ |
| 145,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅜ | 50 Lake S. & M. So... 92⅛ |
| 6,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...c.112 | 20 P. Ft. W. & C. guar 95 |
| 15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅜ | 20 St. Louis & I. M... 41 |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 60½ | 100 Col., C. & I. Cen... 17⅛ |
| 10,000 Tenn. 6s, x c.... 63 | 200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.112⅝ |
| 5,000 Virginia 6s, x c. 63 | |

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The War news this forenoon was construed as favorable to the French and the effect as in the direction of higher Gold. The dispatches were much confused, however, and the inclination among prudent operators was to await clearer accounts of the events since Sunday morning than the Cable thus far has developed either from Paris or Berlin. The Gold market was partially bullish and advanced from 117½ to 117⅝, but falling back to 117⅜@117½ ⅌ cent., and the bidding for the million of dollars offered by the Treasury at noon was quite large, $3,925,000 in the aggregate. The accepted bids were at 117.46@117.27 ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold by the steamers today amounted to $1,460,690. The demand for Bills for the present mail proved quite considerable, and as the export movement of Domestic Produce, as usual at this season of the year, is on a moderate scale, the remittance of Gold, while money is dearer in London than here, very reasonably follows. The transmission of United States 5-20s to the New-York market from England and the Continent has almost entirely ceased, and the quotations on the other side have been so decidedly strengthening for a week or ten days past that an early reversal in the course of the remittances of United States 5-20s is not improbable. Exchange on London today is 109¾@109⅞ for 60 days, and 110½@110⅝ for Sight.

The following are the bids and accepted bids for the Treasury Gold today:

BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD, AUG. 17.

Trevor & Colgate.
$100,000........117.25
200,000........117.13
150,000........117
J. T. Underhill & Co.
25,000........117.03
10,000........117.10
25,000........117.13
25,000........117.27
15,000........117.31
Lewis, Daniel & Co.
25,000........117.38
25,000........117.28
25,000........117.13
25,000........117.03
Duff & Tienken.
20,000........117.35
G. P. Cunningham.
5,000........117.25
Parker Handy.
5,000........117.41
5,000........117.38
5,000........117.31
5,000........117.26
Frank & Gans.
100,000........117.27
100,000........117.26
100,000........117.35
100,000........117.10
100,000........117.02
Reid, Leo & Content.
200,000........116.96
200,000........117.01¼
100,000........117.10
J. B. Summerfield & Co.
10,000........117.13
50,000........117
20,000........116.80
20,000........116.75
L. Frank.
100,000........117.35
100,000........117.32
100,000........117.29
100,000........117.26
100,000........117.23
W. Heath & Co.
50,000........117.23
Marx & Co.
50,000........117.15¼
50,000........117.21¼
50,000........117.31¼
Baker & Kitchen.
20,000........117.01
20,000........117.06
20,000........117.18
20,000........117.26
10,000........117.36
Total........

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.
$20,000........117.32
10,000........117.30
Bates & Brown.
20,000........116.63
Robert Baile.
20,000........117
20,000........117.05
20,000........117.10
10,000........117.12
10,000........117.15
10,000........117.20
10,000........117.23
10,000........117.25
10,000........117.27
10,000........117.30
10,000........117.33
10,000........117.35
10,000........117.37
10,000........117.38
O. B. Luders.
20,000........116.76
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
50,000........117.43
20,000........117.46
20,000........117.44
10,000........117.42
20,000........117.40
20,000........117.26
10,000........117.28
50,000........117.25
N. Doubleday.
10,000........117.25
Woershoffer & Co.
50,000........117.23
50,000........117.20
50,000........117.17
50,000........117.14
50,000........117.02
50,000........116.97
50,000........116.92
50,000........116.87
A. H. Keiser's Sons.
100,000........117.23 1-10
S. R. Jacobs.
10,000........117.30
10,000........117.27
10,000........117.24
10,000........117.21
10,000........117.18
G. H. Bend.
60,000........117.37½
100,000........117.38¼
100,000........117.31
40,000........117.27
$3,925,000

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD.

L. Frank.
$100,000........117.35
100,000........117.32
100,000........117.29
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
50,000........117.43
20,000........117.46
20,000........117.44
10,000........117.42
20,000........117.40
10,000........117.28
Baker & Kitchen.
20,000........117.36
Marx & Co.
50,000........117.31¼
Parker Handy.
5,000........117.41
5,000........117.38
5,000........117.31
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.
20,000........117.32
10,000........117.30
Duff & Tienken.
20,000........117.35

Lewis, Daniel & Co.
$25,000........117.38
25,000........117.28
J. F. Underhill & Co.
15,000........117.31
3,000........117.27
R. Baile.
25,000........117.38
25,000........117.37
10,000........117.35
10,000........117.33
10,000........117.30
1,000........117.27
Frank & Gans.
10,000........117.27
G. H. Bend.
60,000........117.37½
100,000........117.38¼
100,000........117.30
5,000........117.27
S. R. Jacobs.
10,000........117.30
1,000........117.27
$1,000,000

Money is in fair employment at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on call loan among the Brokers, and at 6@7 ⅌ cent. on short date contracts, 30@60 days. Some of the Street borrowers are making their arrangements for the Fall months at 7 ⅌ cent., straight out, rather than rely upon the contingencies of the market after the 1st or 15th of September. The Treasury will distribute about $12,000,000 of its Currency balance for Pensions next month, and will probably transfer the amount out of its August balances to the credit of the Pension Agents.

The Public Funds show extra strength today, partly on the stiff quotations from abroad, but chiefly on the very moderate offerings at the Stock Exchange. Only very inconsiderable orders can be executed without advancing the market beyond limits. The 5-20s sold as high as 113 ⅌ cent. this Afternoon, the 1867s at 110⅝ and the 10-40s at 108⅜ ⅌ cent.

In the Southern State Bonds there was a large business in new Tennessees at a decline of ½@1 ⅌ cent. The old Virginias have recovered to 63 ⅌ cent. Missouris are in demand and the price firm. North Carolinas comparatively steady, though since the recent elections the discrimination in favor of the old bonds is more conspicuous. It seems doubtful what the Democratic Legislature elect will do with what are called the special tax bonds, or the other new bonds issued since the Funding Act of 1866.

The Railway speculation relapsed into dullness again this morning, and showed no spirit at the close of the day. The prices for New-York Central and the Western Roads are fairly supported, simply because there is no decided bearish temper against the market; but, on the other hand, the outside public steadily decline to take part in the recent upward movement in certain Stocks based upon the rumored "treaty of Saratoga." The leaders of the movement are not likely to have a numerous following on the Street, with "Erie" and the "gold panic" in fresh remembrance. Their self-proclaimed alliance with Mr. VANDERBILT is held to be no guarantee against a return to old practices. Very few of Mr. VANDERBILT's friends seem disposed to venture, in such company, even to buy Central beyond their ability to pay for and hold it as an investment, and the same is probably true of Lake Shore, while Toledo and Wabash stock is too painfully associated with the events of last September, under the manipulation of the same hands, to become a confirmed favorite.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with the last figures of Tuesday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 17.

| | Tuesday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 112⅝ | 113 |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 110⅝ | 110⅜ |
| American Gold Coin | 117¼ | 117⅜ |
| Bills on London at sight | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 61¼ | 60¼ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 95⅞ | 95⅜ |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates | 91⅞ | 91¼ |
| Reading Railroad | 96⅝ | 96⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 114½ | 113⅞ |
| North-western Common | 89½ | 89 |
| North-western Preferred | 85⅞ | 85⅝ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 38⅝ | 38 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 77⅝ | 77 |
| St. Paul Common | 61¼ | 60⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 93⅛ | 92⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 34 | 34⅛ |
| New-Jersey Central | 101½ | 101¼ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 52⅛ | 52⅛ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $730,319 11 |
| Gold payments | 44,547 03 |
| Gold balance | 69,612,192 57 |
| Currency receipts | 375,372 67 |
| Currency payments | 154,491 06 |
| Currency balance | 13,711,438 15 |
| Customs | 513,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ⅌ c. reg., '81.........114½ | 5-20 coup., '67.........110⅞ |
| 6 ⅌ c. coup., '81.........114½ | 5-20 coup., '68.........110⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '62.........112⅜ | 10-40 reg.........108⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '64.........111 | 10-40 coup.........108⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65.........111⅛ | 6s Currency.........111⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., '65.........110⅛ | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, ex coup......62¼ | Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81......100 |
| Tenn. 6s, new bds......60⅝ | Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86......100 |
| Va. 6s, ex coup......63 | Ill. Canal bds. '70......100 |
| Va. 6s, new bds......63 | Ill. coup. 6s, '77......100 |
| Georgia 6s......83 | Ill. coup. 6s, '79......100 |
| Ga. 7s, new bds......91 | Ill. War Loan......100 |
| N. C. 6s, old......46 | Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '78...... 97 |
| N. C. Funding Act, '66. 39½ | Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '83...... 97 |
| N. C. Funding Act, '68. 36 | Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., '78...... 99 |
| N. C. new bds......33¼ | Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., W. L.100 |
| N. C. Special Tax......25 | Ind. 5 ⅌ cent......100 |
| S. C. new bds......72¼ | N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan..107¼ |
| S. C. April and Oct......76 | N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan.107½ |
| Missouri 6s......90¼ | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107 |
| Mo., Han. & St. Jo. Iss. 89¾ | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107 |
| Louisiana 6s......72 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107 |
| La. new bds......67 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107 |
| La. 8s, levee bds......87¼ | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107 |
| Connecticut 6s......100 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107 |
| Alabama 8s......99 | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100 |
| Ala. 8s, railroad bds......99 | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......90 | Tol., W. & W. C. S. F. 80¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......99 | Gt. West. 1st, '88......86½ |
| N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76..99 | Gt. West. 2d, '93......80 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76......99 | Gal. & Chic. 2d......100 |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79......94 | Chic., R. I. & Pac......96⅛ |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83......89¾ | Morris & Essex 1st......101⅝ |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80......81 | Morris & Essex 2d......93 |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88......78 | Clev. & Tol. S. F......98⅛ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.101⅛ | N. J. Cen., 2d......100 |
| Harlem 1st......100 | N. J. Cen. New Bds......99⅛ |
| Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs..100 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.101⅝ |
| Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds. 92½ | Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 93 |
| Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bds. 92½ | Clev. & Pitts. 2d...... 97 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.110 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 90 |
| Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d......92½ | Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 75 |
| Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 95⅛ | Chic. & Alton S. F......100 |
| Cen. Pac. Bds......87 | Chic. & Alton 1st......101⅛ |
| Union Pac. 1st Bds......82½ | Chic. & Alton 2d......97 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70......100 | St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs. 85¼ |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 83⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s..102 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 75½ | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 90 |
| Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv.. 89⅜ | Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d. 85 |
| H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts..108 | Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 86 |
| Lack. & West. Bds......95 | Joliet & Chic. 1st...... 95 |
| Del., L. & West. 1st......100 | Col., C. & Ind. 1st...... 82 |
| Del., L. & West. 2d......94 | Col., C. & Ind. 2d...... 68 |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 90¼ | Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 84 |
| Tol. & Wab. 2d......84 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97 |
| Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.. 77 | Bos., H. & Erie guar. 25 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares.

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York......138 | Importers' & Traders'.152 |
| Manhattan......145 | Manuf. & Merchants'.101¼ |
| Mechanics'......130 | Central National......104 |
| Union......124 | Ninth National......110 |
| America......145 | Tenth National......126½ |
| City......205 | Oriental......165 |
| Phenix......108⅛ | Bankers' & Brokers'..102 |
| Tradesmen's......150 | Del. & Hudson Canal..121 |
| Seventh Ward......110 | Can. Co., Baltimore......60¼ |
| State of New-York......112 | Con. Coal of Maryland. 28¼ |
| Commerce......124 | Cumberl'd Coal & Iron. 30 |
| Mercantile......125 | W. U. Tel...... 34 |
| American Exchange..113 | Mariposa Mining...... 5 |
| Chatham......167 | Mariposa Pref...... 9 |
| Bank of N. America..108 | Adams Express...... 68 |
| Hanover......105 | Wells-Fargo Express. 13¼ |
| Irving......120 | Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2¼ |
| Citizens'......130 | American Express...... 42¼ |
| Peoples'......140 | U. S. Express...... 44 |
| East River......114 | M. U. Express...... 13¼ |
| Market......120 | Pacific Mail...... 38⅛ |
| St. Nicholas......114 | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 17.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 101⅛ | 102 |
| City 6s, New | 101½ | 101¾ |
| Camden and Amboy | 115½ | 116 |
| Pennsylvania Central | 58⅝ | 58⅞ |
| Reading | 95⅞ | 96 |
| Lehigh Valley | 57⅜ | 57⅞ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 37 | 37½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 27 | 27⅜ |
| Northern Central | 44 | 45 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 34 | 34⅛ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 88 | 88¼ |

Our attention has been called to the following advertisement, which, as far as we are advised, appears only in one of the weekly papers connected with Tammany Hall, with the inquiry as to what it means. We cannot answer the question distinctly, but the suspicion is plain enough that it means mischief to all present interests in the Erie Road below the old fifth Mortgage:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by law, that it is the intention of the Erie Railway Company to create a consolidated mortgage on the property of the Company. M. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railway during the second week in August:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 | $272,210 21 |
| 1869 | 234,528 65 |
| Increase | $37,741 56 |

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,288,748.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1870.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS, having twenty-six years to run, are today selling at 86.25. At the rate of 88.10 they yield 7 per cent. in gold; interest and principal payable in gold coin, in New-York City.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on property worth four times their total issue; a road having a princely revenue—nearly $3,000,000 for the first six months of this year, and $727,800 for July, being an increase of $800,000 over the large revenues of the same period last year, while the annual interest payments are $1,600,000. They are as good and as safe as Government Bonds. Holders of the latter would do well to capitalize the difference while the Centrals are so low—occasioned by the return of these Bonds from Germany, on account of the terrible war now raging in Europe. The amounts now coming are small, and are being steadily absorbed by heavy capitalists here.

The U. S. CURRENCY SIXES—principal and interest payable in lawful money—with an average of twenty-six years to run, at 113 flat, pay only 5 per cent. currency.

TEN-FORTIES, with thirty-four years to run, (it is not probable this issue will be called in till maturity, as a portion of the Bonds authorized by the Funding Bill bear 5 per cent.,) at 104¼, about the present price less coupon due Sept. 1, pay 4¾ per cent. gold.

SIXES OF 1881 having eleven years to run, at the current rate, 114.50, pay only 4½ per cent. gold.

FIVE-TWENTIES, assuming that they will not be called in for five years, at 109 pay but 4 per cent. gold, per annum.

This opportunity to realize so handsome an addition to their capital, and at the same time a large increase in the average annual interest yield, by an exchange into Central Pacific Bonds, may not occur again. We expect, as the demand for them is large, that they cannot be had at the present price for any length of time. FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections and do a general banking business.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 3 | Spirits Turp., bbls | 329 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs | 3 | Tar, bbls | 114 |
| Cotton, bales | 933 | Pitch, bbls | 50 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs | 72 | Resin, bbls | 1,793 |
| Eggs, bbls | 926 | Pork, bbls | 667 |
| Flour, bbls | 13,581 | Beef, pkgs | 130 |
| Wheat, bushels | 88,197 | Cut-meats, pkgs | 119 |
| Corn, bushels | 92,460 | Lard, tcs | 99 |
| Oats, bushels | 108,303 | Butter, pkgs | 2,079 |
| Rye, bushels | 7,060 | Cheese, boxes | 1,469 |
| Grass-seed, bushels | 268 | Oil, lard, bbls | 55 |
| Beans, bushels | 180 | Pea-nuts, bags | 55 |
| Peas, bushels | 7,153 | Starch, boxes | 1,509 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 300 | Tobacco, hhds | 285 |
| Oat-meal, bbls | 100 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs | 1,618 |
| Hops, bales | 24 | Whisky, bbls | 1,306 |
| Hides, No | 1,340 | Wool, bales | 782 |
| Horns, No | 12,700 | Whale Oil, gallons | 34,518 |
| Leather, Sides | 5,024 | Wine, (Cal.,) gallons | 78,167 |
| Crude Turp., bbls | 265 | Brandy, (Cal.,) galls | 3,416 |

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—22,209 bushels Wheat, 319 pkgs. Tobacco, 2,462 boxes Cheese, 4 cases Packing.

By the brig *Orlebar*, for London—884 bbls. Resin, 1,250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the brig *Ethel Bolton*, for Cork and orders—14,203 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Jessie Rhynes*, for Funchal—30 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 400 cases Refined Petroleum, 600 bbls. Flour, 51,600 Staves.

By the brig *Elizabeth*, for Amsterdam—2,026 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Elida*, for Cronstadt—3,941 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Robert Dillon*, for Trieste—2,683 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Juno*, for Genoa—1,500 bbls. Oil Kerosene, 200 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Niagara*, for Naples—6,429 cases Refined Petroleum, 3,600 Staves.

By the bark *Young Turk*, for Malaga—60,600 Staves, 1 case Sewing-machines.

ASHES—Pots have been in request at $6 25@$6 75, and Pearls dull at $9@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand and steady; 2,380 bags, by the *Nancy*, were sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at former figures. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A little more business has been transacted today at steady prices; sales, 1,463 bales, for early delivery, including 152 bales to shippers, 1,224 bales to spinners, and 87 bales to speculators. Also, 400 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, August, 17¼c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, October, 16½c.; 200 bales, basis, Low Middling, October and November, 17⅛c.

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 15 |
| Good Ordinary | 16⅛ | 16½ | 16¾ | 17 |
| Low Middling | 18¼ | 18½ | 18¾ | 19 |
| Middling | 19⅛ | 19½ | 19¾ | 20 |
| Good Middling | 21¼ | 21½ | 21¾ | 22 |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 4,866 |
| Receipts last week | 4,534 |
| Receipts the preceding week | 8,567 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1 | 749,625 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 682,100 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 838,720 |
| Export clearances since our last | |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 424,181 |
| Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 1,588,887 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 328,579 |
| Estimated stock here | 25,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been decidedly more call for State and Western Flour since our last, and prices have been quoted stronger. The demand has been particularly brisk for shipping extras, chiefly State and City, in which the dealings have been unusually extensive, at prices ranging from $5 75@$6, mainly at from $5 90@$6 ⅌ bbl. Some 17,000 bbls. have been purchased at the quotations, partly for export, but also to a considerable extent on speculative account, nearly all for prompt delivery. Superfine brands have been scarce and wanted at buoyant rates. In trade and family brands a more satisfactory business has been reported, and at prices more favorable to sellers. At the extreme close the general market, though reported tamer, was quoted steady on the basis of our revised figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,500 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 35@$5 85; inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$6 10, chiefly at $5 90@$6; good to very choice do. at $6 10@$6 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 70@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 90@$6 40 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl | $4 00@$5 25 |
| Sour Flour | 5 00@ 5 65 |
| Superfine State and Western | 5 35@ 5 85 |
| Extra State | 5 75@ 6 75 |
| Extra City, shipping brands | 5 85@ 6 90 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 80@ 8 90 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands | 5 90@ 6 40 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 45@ 8 90 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 5 70@ 6 10 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 6 15@ 8 85 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 6 35@10 00 |

Southern Flour has been in rather more request, in a jobbing way, at steadier prices; sales reported since our last of 560 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 10 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $7 10@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand and lower, ranging from $4 60@$7 10 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales of 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been in some request at $5 25@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, and $6@$6 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 370 bbls. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary | $5 60@$5 85 |
| Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras | 5 85@ 7 10 |
| Southern Flour, good to fancy extras | 7 10@10 00 |
| Rye Flour, inferior to very choice | 4 60@ 7 10 |
| Corn-meal, inferior to very choice | 5 25@ 6 10 |
| Corn-meal, puncheons | 27 00@27 50 |

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly for export and on speculative account, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel on desirable parcels of Spring and Red and Amber Winter, which have been in most favor with buyers. The demand for Red and Amber Winter has been fair, mostly from shippers and speculative buyers, though, in part, for milling purposes, at from $1 39 for inferior to $1 44 for prime old, closing—under the later and less favorable Liverpool telegrams—rather less buoyantly at about $1 43 for good loads, and $1 42@$1 45 for old lots of fair to very good new, ⅌ bushel. No. 1 Spring has met with a readier sale, mainly for export, at from $1 33 for poor to $1 40 for choice, chiefly at $1 38 for good loads, available for sailing vessels. There has been a moderately active movement in No. 2 Spring on the basis of $1 28@$1 30 for good to choice Milwaukee; $1 20@$1 25 for poor to good steamer grades do., and $1 17½@$1 23½ for steamer grades of Chicago. In the inferior grades of Spring, business has been rather light at irregular figures. White Wheat has not been in much request, but has been held with rather more confidence. At the extreme close, the general market exhibited rather less firmness under the unfavorable telegrams from Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 197,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western at $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber Western, old crop, at $1 39@$1 40; chiefly at $1 42@$1 44; No. 1 Spring, $1 33@$1 40, mainly at $1 38; No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 30 for Racine and Milwaukee, and $1 17½@$1 24½ for poor to very good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 08@$1 15; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 03@$1 08; White Genessee at $1 65; Amber State at $1 42@$1 45; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 40@$1 52½; White Southern at $1 50@$1 70, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more active, offering somewhat stronger, showing a little irregularity and heaviness during 'Change hours, and closing about steady. The business has been mainly in Mixed Western, and mostly within the range of from 86c. for fair average to 88c. for prime loads, ⅌ bushel. The purchases have been partly on trade account and for milling purposes, but also to a considerable extent on speculative account. Yellow Corn has been quiet, but firm. White has been scarce and nearly nominal in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels at 84c.@88c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 88c. for prime; $1 02@$1 06 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, $1 02@$1 12 for White do., and 81c.@84c. for unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues very quiet on the basis of $1 for Western, and $1 05@$1 06 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, ⅌ bushel; sales, 1,300 bushels. Barley is neglected and nominal. Barley-malt has been very quiet at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in more liberal supply and less confident demand at easier rates, chiefly on the basis of 51c.@52c. for old Mixed Western, afloat: 52c. for very poor old State, and within a range of from 50c.@62½c. for new and White, of all growths, ⅌ bushel; sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels at 50c.@52c. for old Mixed Western; 50c.@62½c. for inferior to very choice new and old mixed and White State, Jersey and Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances include 22,207 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 14,203 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders, and 600 bbls. Flour for Funchal.

HAY—Sale Hay continues in fair request at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. New has been selling in lots at from 90c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet but steady at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been dull, but unchanged in price; 800 City Slaughter have been sold at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Continue quiet within a range of from 10c.@25c., for crops of 1869, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@16c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.@12c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ⅌ lb. The receipts have been 24 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been firm and fairly active; receipts, since our last, 5,024 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand within our former range; sales 150 hhds. St. Croix at 44c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 23c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

| | Old Crop. | New Crop. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed | 23c.@25c. | 26c.@30c. |
| Cuba, Clayed | 25c.@27c. | 30c.@37c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades | 25c.@30c. | 32c.@40c. |
| Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades | —@— | 40c.@44c. |
| Porto Rico | —@— | 37c.@60c. |
| English Islands | —@— | 30c.@50c. |
| New-Orleans | —@— | 70c.@95c. |

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand and less firm in price, on the basis of $1 77½@$1 85 for Strained ⅌ 280 lbs.; sales, 3,250 bbls.; receipts, 1,793 bbls.; exports, 1,084 bbls. Tar has been quiet at drooping rates. Crude Turpentine has been quiet and nominal. A less confident inquiry has been reported for Spirits Turpentine, on the basis of 38½c.@39c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon, showing a weaker market; sales, 425 bbls.; receipts, 329 bbls.; exports, 1,250 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 38c.@39½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 75@$7 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$3. Pitch, $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—There has been more activity in Crude, in bulk, which has been firm in price, with sales reported of equal to 6,000 bbls., chiefly for August deliveries, on the basis of 12c. ⅌ gallon. Crude, in shipping order, has been inactive at about 16c.@16½c. ⅌ gallon. At the Creek, Crude has been rather stronger in price, but has been less freely dealt in; 4,000 bbls. have been reported sold, deliverable at the road, part early at $2 95, and part sixty days at $2 90 ⅌ bbl. Refined Oil has been in moderate request, without any remarkable changes in rates. Sales have been reported here of 5,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 24½c.@25c.; and 3,500 bbls. do., September, at 24½c. ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 24c.; and 4,000 bbls. do., early September delivery, at 24c. ⅌ gallon. The export clearances hence have been 3,941 bbls. for Cronstadt, 2,026 bbls. for Amsterdam, 2,683 bbls. for Trieste, 30 bbls. and 400 cases for Funchal, 6,429 cases for Naples, and 1,500 bbls. Kerosene for Genoa. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair request for export within a range of from 29c.@31c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon; sales, 6,600 cases. Naphtha has been in demand at about 9c.@9½c., in shipping order, and 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 12½, chiefly at $29 for Western Mess; $30 50@$32 50 for Prime Mess, the latter for prime brands, and the former for repacked lots; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29@$29 25 for Thin Mess; $29@$29 25 for City Mess, ⅌ bbl. Also 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, at $29 ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats continue in light demand, at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 80 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@23½c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive at about 15½c.@16c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ⅌ lb. Lard has been in rather more demand at steadier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 325 tcs. and bbls. at 15⅛c.@16⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16⅛c. for City, and 16⅛c.@16½c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Also, 250 tcs. prime steam, seller September, on private terms. Beef continues in slack request at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 100 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef rules quite dull at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive, at from $28@$35 for old Southern and Western, and $40@$41 50 for new ice-cured Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter is in less request, including State, interior to prime, at 22c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 2,079 pkgs. Cheese has been quiet at from 4c.@14c. as the extreme for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 1,469 boxes.

RICE—Has been inactive at unchanged rates; sales, 40 tcs. Carolina at $9, and 300 bags Rangoon at $7@$7 25, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more demand, mainly for refining purposes, at a shade steadier prices. Sales, 1,315 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9⅛c.@12⅛c., chiefly at 9⅜c.@9⅝c. for refining grades, ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; fair to good grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand at 11⅜c.@13⅛c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 151,000 lbs., at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for inferior to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime; 34,000 lbs. Stearine at 14⅛c.@18⅛c.; 27,500 lbs. Grease at 9⅛c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet but steady. Sales 300 bbls. at 96½c.@97½c., chiefly at 97c., ⅌ gallon. Receipts 1,306 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more inquiry for room, and rates have been quoted somewhat firmer. For Liverpool there were taken 52,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 5½d., closing with 5¾d. bid and 6d. asked, ⅌ bushel; 2,500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton. For London, 4,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, part at 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d., with some reported as high as 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 7,300 bushels Wheat at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 2,500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; and 21 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ⅌ hhd. For Glasgow, 23,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, on private terms. For Havre, by steamer, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; with some Wheat reported on private terms. Besides the *Virginia*, which was cleared yesterday for Havre, the steam-ship *Guiding Star* is reported as having been placed on the berth for Havre and London; and the steam-ship *Denmark*, just arrived, was also mentioned as engaged for a return trip to Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of August. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Continental ports, a ship, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, and a bark with about 4,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Rotterdam or Stettin, an American bark, with 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Naples, a brig, with 2,000 cases Petroleum on private terms.

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

*Prices Current for Wednesday, Aug. 17, reported expressly for the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by* STARIN & FLOYD, *Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.*

BUTTER—The process of starving this market into high prices has been fully started, and is again in full operation. Dairymen, generally, are withholding their usual supplies, and the receipts of fine stock are not sufficient for the wants of local trade. Under such circumstances the price of any commodity may be advanced indefinitely, corresponding with lack of supply and current wants; but the decline and the crash are more rapid and heavier as soon as an ordinary stock is placed on the market. In the present case the reverse is assured, as there is now a full ordinary make in the dairy districts; and the late rains having restored an abundance of fine Fall feed, the Fall make of Butter will be even greater than usual, owing to dairymen shifting their cows from Cheese to Butter, which is in progress. Fine and fancy grades are in active request, owing simply to lack of supply, while all other grades are dull and heavy, with tendency to lower instead of higher prices. The total receipts for the week are 6,705 packages. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| State firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb | 36@38 |
| State firkins, light colored, ⅌ lb | 34@35 |
| State half-firkin tubs, extra, ⅌ lb | 37@38 |
| State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ⅌ lb | 34@35 |
| State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ⅌ lb | 33@35 |
| State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ⅌ lb | 27@30 |
| Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ⅌ lb | 30@45 |
| New-York State, fresh pails, ⅌ lb | 30@45 |
| Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb | 30@45 |
| Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb | 27@30 |
| Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb | 23@25 |
| Western tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb | 24@27 |
| Western tubs, ordinary, ⅌ lb | 20@22 |
| Western firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb | 20@22 |
| Common White Western and State, ⅌ lb | 15@17 |

CHEESE—The continued unfavorable European advices, heavy receipts and the quantities of stock arriving in bad condition, has caused a complete demoralization, and the result is that the only really quotable stock in market, is strictly fancy State Factories, which would still command 14c., while anything not fully up to that standard, loses in value from 1c.@3c. ⅌ lb. There is a strong disposition among holders of inferior to fair stock to realize, and quotations are, for the moment, not considered. The total receipts for the week are 41,506 boxes. It is not prudent to attempt a forecast of the Cheese Market, which is peculiarly subject to extreme changes at any time—but at the close of the week's trade, the whole tendency is strongly in favor of a lower range of prices. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb | 13 @14 |
| State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb | 12 @13 |
| State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb | 9 @11 |
| State Factories, Skimmed, ⅌ lb | 4 @ 8 |
| State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb | 12 @13½ |
| State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb | 8 @11 |
| Western, fair to good, ⅌ lb | 11½@12½ |
| Western, ordinary, ⅌ lb | 8 @11 |

POULTRY AND GAME—The Poultry demand is fair, but increased receipts have weakened prices. Scarcely any game offering.

LIVE POULTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ducks, ⅌ pair | $ 75@$ 87 |
| Geese, ⅌ pair | 1 50@ 1 75 |
| Turkeys, ⅌ lb | 21@ 22 |
| Fowls, ⅌ lb | 19@ 20 |
| Spring Chickens, ⅌ lb | 20@ 21 |
| Pigeons, stall-fed, ⅌ dozen | 2 25@ 2 50 |
| Woodcock, ⅌ pair | 87@ 1 00 |

EGGS—The supply is larger and in better order. Trade is good, though the market is not as firm as buyers find it less difficult to procure good stock. A more satisfactory business is doing, however, as with a steady supply of good lots prices are not so variable.

| | |
|---|---|
| State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ⅌ dozen | 24@25 |
| Western, loss off, ⅌ dozen | 24@25 |
| Canada, loss off, ⅌ dozen | 24@25 |

BEANS AND PEAS—The Bean trade is limited to small lots for retailers. Peas are in light supply at nominal quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beans, Marrow, prime, ⅌ bushel | $2 50@$2 60 |
| Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ⅌ bushel | 2 00@ 2 25 |
| Beans, Medium, prime, ⅌ bushel | 1 80@ 1 90 |
| Beans, Medium, fair to good, ⅌ bushel | 1 30@ 1 50 |
| Beans, Pea, prime, ⅌ bushel | 1 80@ 2 00 |
| Beans, Assorted, common, ⅌ bushel | 50@ 1 00 |
| Peas, Canada, free, ⅌ bushel | 1 00@ 1 02 |
| Peas, Southern black-eyed, two-bushel bags | 4 75@ 5 00 |

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are in fair supply, with a good demand for fine stock on the market. The usual cry of short crop and rot is again brought forward. This may be, and is, the case in some sections, but the crop, generally taken as a whole, will, no doubt, prove sufficient for all wants.

| | |
|---|---|
| Potatoes, Early Rose, ⅌ bbl | $2 75@$3 25 |
| Potatoes, Dyckman, ⅌ bbl | 2 25@ 2 75 |
| Potatoes, Jackson White, ⅌ bbl | 2 50@ 3 00 |
| Potatoes, common, ⅌ bbl | 1 50@ 2 00 |
| Onions, Potato, ⅌ bbl | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| Cabbages, ⅌ 100 | 9 00@12 00 |
| Tomatoes, ⅌ basket | 50@ 75 |
| Turnips, ⅌ bbl | 2 00@ 2 25 |
| Green Corn, ⅌ 100 | 50@ 1 00 |
| Marrow Squash, ⅌ bbl | 1 00@ 1 25 |

FRUITS AND BERRIES—The market is abundantly supplied with all the different varieties. Trade is good, but not sufficient to absorb the daily receipts, except at low rates, for anything but what is strictly choice.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, Red Astrakhan, ⅌ bbl | $3 00@$3 50 |
| Apples, Sour-bough, ⅌ bbl | 1 50@ 2 25 |
| Apples, Sweet-bough, ⅌ bbl | 1 00@ 1 75 |
| Apples, common, ⅌ bbl | @ 1 00 |
| Peaches, Delaware, ⅌ crate | 1 50@ 2 00 |
| Peaches, Jersey, ⅌ basket | 50@ 1 50 |
| Plums, Gage, ⅌ bushel | 2 00@ 3 00 |
| Plums, Damson, ⅌ bushel | 2 00@ 2 25 |
| Blackberries, Lawton, ⅌ quart | 3@ 6 |
| Whortleberries, ⅌ bushel | 3 00@ 4 00 |
| Pears, Bartlett, ⅌ crate | 1 50@ 2 50 |
| Pears, Bell, ⅌ bbl | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| Pears, common, ⅌ bbl | 1 25@ 1 50 |
| Musk-melons, ⅌ bbl | 50@ 1 50 |
| Water-melons, ⅌ 100 | 10 00@30 00 |

DRIED FRUITS—New are beginning to arrive, but sales as yet are too light to effect a change in quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, Sliced, ⅌ lb | 10 @11 |
| Apples, State, good to prime, ⅌ lb | 6 @ 7 |
| Apples, Western, good to prime, ⅌ lb | 4 @ 6 |
| Apples, Southern, good to prime, ⅌ lb | 4 @ 6 |
| Peaches, Peeled, prime, ⅌ lb | 17 @18 |
| Peaches, Peeled, fair to good, ⅌ lb | 12 @15 |
| Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ⅌ lb | 6½@ 7 |
| Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ⅌ lb | 5 @ 6 |
| Blackberries, ⅌ lb | 8 @ 8½ |
| Raspberries, ⅌ lb | 27 @28 |
| Cherries, ⅌ lb | 18 @20 |
| Plums, ⅌ lb | 18 @20 |

SUNDRIES—We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rough Flaxseed, ⅌ bushel | $2 70@ 2 80 |
| Timothy-seed, ⅌ bushel | 4 50@ 4 75 |
| Bees-wax, ⅌ lb | 35@ 36 |
| Broom-corn, Red, ⅌ lb | 7@ 9 |
| Broom-corn, Green, ⅌ lb | 9@ 11 |
| Broom-corn, Hurl, ⅌ lb | 11@ 12 |
| Clover-seed, prime, ⅌ lb | 14@ 14½ |
| Vinegar, pure, ⅌ gallon | 20@ 22 |
| Feathers, Live Geese, new, ⅌ lb | 80@ 85 |

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1870.

The entire trade in Live Stock effected in this City and its immediate neighborhood was transacted in Sheep and Lambs and a few Veals. Horned Cattle stood over, and Hogs went direct into the hands of slaughterers. Poor sheep were dull at any price, while good Sheep and Lambs sold well in a fair steady market. Veals went rather high, but then the quality was good.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

McGRAW & REID sold 147 Sheep, weight 14,010 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,010 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 135 Sheep, weight 12,550 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 130 Lambs, weight 12,080 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 56 Lambs, weight 3,320 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 135 Lambs, weight 2,860 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 3,780 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb. J. KIRBY sold 202 Canada Sheep, weight 15,620 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 99 Lambs, weight 6,450 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 77 do., weight 4,670 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 65 Sheep, weight 6,125 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 33 Calves, weight 7,030 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; these were grassers. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 167 Sheep, weight 15,650 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 9 Sheep, weight 980 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 188 Lambs, weight 11,925 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 46 Lambs, weight 2,710 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Lamb, weight 80 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 104 Sheep, weight 7,110 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 70 Lambs, weight 3,550 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 7 Lambs, weight 390 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,250 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 210 lbs., at 11¼c. ⅌ lb.; 98 Lambs, weight 2,165 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & DORMER sold 349 Iowa Hogs at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.; 13 State Hogs at 9¾c., and 4 State Hogs at 9¾c. ⅌ lb. General market from 9¾c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 15, 1870: 3,016 head of horned cattle, 9,029 Sheep, 134 Calves, 46 Horses; 5,299 Hogs, on transit to New-York City.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, July 25, 1870,
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Odell, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Durnin, Feitner, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—17.

The minutes of meeting held July thirteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Petition of property owners along Forty-seventh-street, to have said street paved with Degolyer or Improved Nicolson pavement, treated by Robbins' process, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and resolution in accordance therewith.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

To permit John Kavanagh to erect a bay-window on Forty-second-street, at side of building north-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-third-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

To place a free drinking hydrant on south-west corner of Stanton and Tompkins streets.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To place and light a street-lamp in front of Grammar School number thirty-four, in Broome-street.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To place and light a street-lamp in front of number seventy-four Columbia-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

To place and light two street-lamps in front of the German Lutheran Church in Fifty-third-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Garry—

To place and light a street-lamp in front of number one hundred and three East Thirty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

To permit M. A. Andrews to place a large ornamental lamp on lamp-post in front of number two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To lay Belgian pavement in Clarke-street, from Broome to Spring-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To lay Belgian pavement in Greene-street, from Canal-street to Eighth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Reilly—

To place and light a gas-lamp in front of number one hundred and forty-one Fourth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Pecher—

To place and light a street-lamp on the north-east corner of Avenue A and Third-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Appointing William Goetz a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Marmaduke Anderson, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Costello—

Empowering and directing the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the stands from Vesey-street sidewalk along Washington Market.

Referred to the Committee on Markets, when appointed.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President here announced the names of the members of the various Standing Committees of the Board for one thousand eight hundred and seventy and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To permit Charles J. Livermore to construct bay-windows in first story of house on north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street; to permit Louis J. Jordan, M. D., to place a gas lamp-post and an ornamental prismatic lamp in front of number seven hundred and forty-five Broadway; to permit Patrick Coyle to keep a watering-trough on the sidewalk on the north-east corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street; to permit John Burns to keep a watering-trough in front of number eight hundred and fifty-seven Second-avenue.

Which were severally laid over.

INVITATIONS.

From the "John Galvin Association," to attend their excursion to Myer's Grove, on Monday, August one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and from "The Matthew T. Brennan Democratic Benevolent Association, number one, of the Seventh Ward," to attend their picnic at East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street, on the twenty-sixth instant.

Which were accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions—To place a fire-hydrant on the north-east corner of Leonard and Elm streets; to lay gas-mains and place and light lamps in Fifty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue; to place two street-lamps in front of the Washington Club building, number two hundred East Twentieth-street; to place a street-lamp opposite number six Bowery; directing the completion of the Manual of the Corporation for one thousand eight hundred and seventy; to lay Belgian pavement in Varick-street, from Franklin to Carmine-street; also, in Sheriff-street, from Grand to Broome-street; and also, in Thirty-third-street, from Sixth to Tenth avenue; directing the Clerk of each Board of the Common Council to furnish stationery, et cetera, to members of their respective Boards; to place a free drinking hydrant on north-east corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street; to refiag sidewalk and reset curb and gutter stones on north-east corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, and to permit James Haley to place and keep a watering-trough in front of his premises, on the north-west corner of Chambers and Cherry streets.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Odell, Rogers, Pecher, Mulligan, Barker, Costello, Reilly, Durnin, Feitner, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—17.

Resolutions, To reset curb and gutter stones and flag and refiag sidewalk on north side of Charlton-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street; to flag sidewalk in front of numbers sixty-four and sixty-six King-street; to place and light a street-lamp in front of number three hundred and eleven West Forty-eighth-street, and to relay cross-walks across Ninth-avenue at the intersection of Forty-seventh-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Odell, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Durnin, Feitner, McDonald, Thomas Duffy—16.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, August eight, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at two P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

### Board of Assistant Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

SATURDAY, July 30, 1870,
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

Present—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Odell, Pecher, Mulligan, Barker, Reilly, Durnin, Feitner, McDonald—12.

The President being absent.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Reilly, Assistant Alderman Durnin was called to the chair.

On taking the chair, the President pro tem. addressed the Board briefly in reference to the sad event which had occasioned this meeting.

Assistant Alderman Healy then presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This Board has learned, with feelings of the most profound sorrow, of the death of our beloved associate and friend, Henry Rogers, who represented the Ninth Assembly District in this Board of Assistant Aldermen, and who unexpectedly departed this life on Saturday, the thirtieth instant, after a very short illness, at his residence in this City; and

Whereas, In this dread manifestation of Divine Providence, we are called upon to mourn the loss of one who, by uprightness and integrity of character, had secured for himself the respect, friendship and regard of his colleagues in the Board, equally with his immediate constituents and his more intimate personal friends and acquaintances; who was a kind friend, an affable and genial companion, generous to a fault, charitable and tolerant in his intercourse with his fellow-man; whose death is a public loss, and whose intelligent, conscientious and faithful performance of the duties incident to the many prominent public trusts confided to him by his constituents, formed a prominent characteristic of his useful public life; who served three terms in the Legislature of the State, was elected a member of the late Convention to revise the Constitution of this State, was twice elected a member of this Board, and had at various times held other public offices of trust and responsibility, and who, as a member of this Board, was particularly endeared to us by the ties of companionship and friendship; and

Whereas, It is both fitting and proper that appropriate action be taken to manifest sympathy and condolence with his afflicted family and relatives, and to testify sorrow for the death and respect for the memory of our deceased associate; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Common Council feel deeply impressed with the sad event that has called from among us one whom we learned to honor as a man and a public officer—Henry Rogers, late the representative of the Ninth Assembly District in this Board of Assistant Aldermen; that we ask to be permitted to condole with his afflicted family in this their time of tribulation; that in order to manifest sorrow for his death and respect for his memory, the Mayor and members of the Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that the Chamber of the Board be draped in mourning, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of the Common Council for a period of thirty days; that the flags on the City Hall and the other public buildings be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset on the day set apart for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies; and that a Special Committee of five members from each Board be appointed to perfect the above, and make such other arrangements as, in their judgment, may be best calculated to give full force and effect to the provisions of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be appropriately engrossed and framed, and transmitted, on behalf of the Common Council, to the family of the deceased.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The President pro tem. named as such Committee on behalf of this Board:

Assistant Alderman Healy,
Assistant Alderman Robinson,
Assistant Alderman Pecher,
Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy, and
Assistant Alderman Reilly.

Assistant Alderman O'Brien moved that as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the Board stands adjourned to August eight.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

### Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Aug. 4—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Dimond, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch, Woltman—11.

The minutes of meeting held July twenty-one were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Charlock—

That One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street be regulated, &c., from Avenue Saint Nicholas to Twelfth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets when appointed.

By Alderman Charlock—

That a brick sewer be built in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Third-avenue to East or Harlem River.

Referred to the Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Alderman Dimond—

That gas-lamps now standing in front of Saint Gabriel's Church in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, be lighted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street lamps lighted in Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and Seventy-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jerome—

That Twenty-second-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway, and Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

That Fifty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jerome—

That rooms in the City Hall now occupied by a Naturalization Bureau be assigned to the Commissioners of Excise for offices.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jerome—

That the temporary permission heretofore given by the Common Council to the persons in charge of the erection of the Post-office to take possession of City grounds, or to erect fences, is hereby rescinded and repealed.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

That two gas-lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station-house, in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That permission be given to the Metropolitan Fire Extinguishing Company to lay pipes for conducting gas for extinguishing fires under the streets and lanes, &c., of the City.

On motion, referred to a special committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioners of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Laurens-street opening; Eighth-street opening; sewer from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-eighth street; Lexington-avenue opening and Sixty-third-street regulating; Laurens-street widening; One Hundred and Eighteenth-street opening and St. Nicholas-avenue.

Which was received and placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication in relation to sewerage district maps.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, resolution, That the communication from the Clerk of the Common Council relative to sewerage districts, and accompanying maps, be printed in document form.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To appoint William Goetz a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Marmaduke Anderson, who failed to qualify; directing the completion and printing of the Manual, and distribution, as follows: Five thousand copies to the Board of Aldermen; five thousand copies to the Board of Assistant Aldermen; one thousand copies to the Mayor; two thousand copies to the Clerk Common Council, and two thousand copies to the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Which were severally adopted.

Resolutions, To place fire-hydrant north-east corner of Leonard and Elm streets; to pave with Belgian pavement Sheriff-street from Grand to Broome-street, and Thirty-third-street from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; to lay gas-mains, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street from Broadway to Eighth-avenue; to place and light two street lamps in front of number two hundred and eight East Twentieth-street; to place and light lamp in front of numbers three hundred and eleven West Forty-eighth-street; to place a free drinking-hydrant on north-east corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street; to refiag sidewalk and set curb and gutter-stones on north-east corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; to reset curb and gutter-stones on north side of Charlton-street between Greenwich and Hudson streets; to flag sidewalk in front of numbers sixty-four and sixty-six King-street.

Which were severally laid over.

Preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Assistant Alderman Henry Rogers.

Which was adopted.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday, eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

### Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Aug. 8, 1870,
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Robinson, Mulligan, Costello, Reilly, Feitner, Garry—7.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

### Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Aug. 11, 1870,
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Aldermen Charlock, McKiever, Mitchell, Schlichting, Woltman—5.

The President being absent, on motion of Alderman Woltman, Alderman Charlock was appointed President pro tem.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned without day.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

### Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Aug. 15, 1870,
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Robinson, Pecher, Mulligan, Barker, McDonald, McCarthy—7.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the twenty-second instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Cl'k.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870.

### Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner 23d-st. and 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Joseph Jefferson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett and Bangs, Miss Moore, Mme. Ponisi.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

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### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR.

A dispatch received in Paris, dated Metz Aug. 17, 3 P. M., reports a severe engagement at Gravellotte, a village six miles south-west of Metz, on Tuesday. The French claim a victory, but admit heavy losses. This dispatch is the only one of importance received concerning the recent movements up to 1 o'clock this morning. In another dispatch from Paris it is stated that after the brilliant combat of Sunday night, two German divisions attempted to intercept the French march and were repulsed. NAPOLEON is at Chalons, where he is organizing a large force. BAZAINE insists upon secrecy as far as his movements are concerned. It is reported that a request from Prince CHARLES for an armistice in order to bury the dead has been refused. That severe fighting has been in progress for several days past, is beyond a doubt, but the news received is of the most meagre description. London dispatches state that the main body of the French Army is at Etain, about twelve miles east north-east of Verdun. The French troops are said to have entered the last conflict in a starving condition. Rumors are rife that NAPOLEON is preparing for flight, and that boxes containing his private property have arrived at Madrid, Spain. The Empress, it is again reported, has asked permission to pass through Belgium on her way to England. The Emperor, it would seem, still continues to interfere with the army movements, instead of leaving them to his commanders, hence his unpopularity. The London *Post* states that the telegraph has been cut in the rear of the Prussians, and thinks no decisive results have as yet followed the recent fighting. The *Times*, on the contrary, is of the opinion that the French have received a finishing stroke at Metz, and that after another great battle has been fought at Chalons, English intervention will take place. On Tuesday night the garrison of Strasbourg is reported to have made a sortie toward Hönheim. They were driven back with great loss. A German dispatch from Carlsruhe, dated Aug. 14, states that several light skirmishes occurred the day before, but with no particular result. King WILLIAM has appointed Governor-Generals of the French Provinces of Lorraine and Alsace.

The anxiety of the populace of Paris to gain intelligence of the war movements is great. On Tuesday night crowds surrounded the Ministry of the Interior and other places where news are received. The journals counsel patience and forbearance. The Archbishop of Paris has placed at the disposal of the authorities for hospital purposes all the diocesan schools and other institutions in his charge. Prominent leaders of the Legitimists have also lent their estates to the Government for the same purpose. It is rumored in Paris that the wife of LEBŒUF is a Prussian, and the General is now imprisoned at Vincennes. The nephews of the King of Sweden are reported to have joined the French Army. A proclamation has been issued in France requiring Germans in the country to take out permits for a residence. A formal proclamation has been issued by Vice-Admiral FOURICHON, Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in the North Sea, declaring that from the 15th inst. all the coasts of Prussia and the North German Confederation, from the Island of Borkum to the north of the Eider, are in an effective state of blockade, neutral vessels are given ten days to leave the blockaded ports. Austria, in view of the situation, is allowed by Russia to pass merchantmen free of duty through the port of Riga. The German schooner *Pfeil* (*Arrow*) has been seized by a French man-of-war. The British steamer *Haswell*, from Hamburg, for Sunderland, was recently fired at by a French iron-clad, near the mouth of the Elbe. She was afterward boarded, but allowed to proceed after showing her papers. Another Prussian note, relating to secret negotiations of France, was published in Berlin yesterday. The contents are similar to those of documents heretofore made public. A Prussian loan of 40,000,000 thalers, at 63, is announced. The war loan, it is said, is unsuccessful at Hamburg. Italy has increased her army, and an extraordinary loan has been negotiated for war purposes. On the second page of today's paper we print another installment of letters from our correspondents at the seat of war, received by the last steamer.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

M. WALLENBERG, Officer of the Bank of Stockholm, urges the adoption of a 25 franc piece as a general monetary unit.... The steamship *India*, from the Clyde, has put in at Greenock for repairs.... The Papal Nuncio has been recalled from Austria.... Baron GERIKEE has been appointed Ambassador of Holland to the Court St. James.

### GENERAL.

The latest advices from Mexico declare that the Government of that country is completely bankrupt. It is also stated that ROMERO will probably leave the Cabinet, and return to his former post as Minister to the United States.

The funeral obsequies of the late Admiral FARRAGUT took place at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday. A large number of prominent military and naval officers, and other distinguished citizens, were present, and the procession was a mile in length. The services were conducted by Rev. R. W. CLARK, of Portsmouth, assisted by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, of this City. Dr. MONTGOMERY delivered an eulogistic address on the life and services of the illustrious deceased. The body was placed in a vault at Portsmouth, but will be removed to Annapolis, Md., for final interment.

At the Labor Convention in Cincinnati, yesterday, the resolutions relating to Cherokee lands were adopted without amendment. Other resolutions were offered deprecating anything looking to repudiation; welcoming all immigrants, but protesting against the importation of human freight; favoring the eight-hour system; opposing the granting of public lands to private companies, and declaring that the time is ripe for the formation of a political party in the interests of working men. President TREVELLICK'S address was indorsed by the Committee to which it was referred only so far as it relates to Chinese immigration.

The Regents of the University of California have elected HENRY DURANT, of Oakland, President, and appointed FRANK BRETT HARTE Librarian of that institution.

The State Temperance Convention at Syracuse yesterday nominated a ticket of State officers for the coming canvass with MYRON H. CLARK at its head for Governor.

The store of D. M. & E. G. HALBERT, at Binghamton, N. Y., was entered yesterday morning by three burglars. They were encountered by two clerks who slept in the store, and in the struggle one of the clerks was shot dead. A reward of $3,500 is offered for the apprehension of the murders.

Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM was renominated for Congress in the Sixteenth Ohio District yesterday.

A Washington dispatch says a proclamation of neutrality has been prepared and is to be submitted to the President.

An extensive fire occurred at Fremont, Nebraska, yesterday morning, involving a loss of $20,000.

The Convention called by the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance met, yesterday, in Boston, to organize an Independent Prohibitory Party. After the customary business, the Convention nominated Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS for Governor and a complete State ticket. A series of resolutions was also adopted.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science met at Troy yesterday. Some of the most prominent scientific scholars of the country were present, and important papers are announced to be read at subsequent sessions.

Bishop CONROY, of the Diocese of Albany, reached home yesterday on his return from the Ecumenical Council, and was welcomed by a large concourse of people.

Peace between Brazil and Paraguay has been formally proclaimed.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York held a meeting at Rochester, yesterday, and elected officers of the Grand Encampment. A procession was formed and marched through the streets and addresses were made by prominent Past officers and others.

The Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. will leave the City on Saturday next for Camp Gould, Long Branch, where they will remain ten days. The command will assemble at the armory, in Twenty-sixth-street, at 8½ A. M. Line will be formed at 9 o'clock, immediately after which hour they will commence their march up Twenty-third-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Murray-street, and so to Pier No. 28 North River, where they will embark on the steamer *Plymouth Rock.* The men will be in full uniform, with knapsacks and blankets. The field and staff officers will be mounted.

Delegates from the Matthew T. Brennan Associations of nine wards met last evening at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, and formed an organization to be known as the Matthew T. Brennan Central Organization of the City of New-York.

The motion for an order to show cause why a receiver of the assets and property of the National Stock Exchange should not be appointed was argued, yesterday, before Judge BARNARD, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

The funeral of the late GRENVILLE T. JENKS, yesterday, was attended by a large concourse of people. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered an impressive discourse on the occasion. The remains were interred at Green-Wood.

The collections of the German Patriotic Aid Society, of this City, amount thus far to $63,697 84, and besides the North German Consul-General at this port has received $2,968 from other parties, for the aid of wounded German soldiers, and of German families bereaved by the European war.

### The War.

The news which we publish this morning renders it evident that terrible fighting is going on around Metz, but it cannot be ascertained that either side has gained a decided success. An official dispatch dated "Metz, Aug. 17—3 P. M.," states that a serious engagement took place on Tuesday in the vicinity of the fortifications, and that the French obtained the advantage, but "lost heavily,"—two words fraught with tragical significance. Amid the smoke and confusion which obscure those red battle-fields, we can distinguish only the fact that thousands of human beings have been slaughtered, and that no limit can yet be assigned to the work of destruction. Every device which the ingenuity of man has yet conceived for sweeping out of existence vast masses of men, is brought to bear upon this desperate contest, and already rivers of blood have been shed. The Prussians no more dare to make their losses known than the French. No statements have yet been put forward on either side. It is all guesswork, but when the Prussians admit one day that they have purchased a "bloody victory," and the French acknowledge on another that they have sustained heavy losses, it scarcely needs official returns to assure us that the carnage has been fearful. Those who predicted that one severe engagement before Metz would put an end to the war, may now begin to realize their mistake. The armies which were dispatched to meet each other last month may be annihilated without bringing the war to a conclusion. Both France and Prussia are capable of putting other armies in the field, and they would do it, for this is a struggle of life and death—a struggle, take it all in all, the like of which Europe has never seen before. NAPOLEON did not deceive the French people when he warned them at the outset to prepare for a long and bloody war. Which side was best prepared no one can hesitate to point out. It was the side which we were asked to believe had been taken unawares, but which in reality had counted upon this war as one of the inevitable events of the age.

The slaughter which has been going on since Sunday morning may be continued for days to come, or it may be interrupted for a time, and transferred to another scene. It is only certain that every inch of ground will now be hotly contested, and that since the French have everything at stake, they will never relinquish the contest until they have exhausted every resource at their command. When that is said of a great and proud nation, it means a great deal more than the confident capitalists of Wall-street seem disposed to understand. There are times when a nation must sacrifice its last man and its last coin, rather than yield to the enemy. The French people have now to face such an emergency. They have risen to the occasion by offering all that they have for the prosecution of the war. If they complain of their Generals, they do what all nations have done under the sting of defeat. The cry for peace has not been heard in the land. That the Germans are equally resolute is but natural, for they are in the flush of victory. Their spirit would doubtless undergo no change under defeat. Hence, from the first, there has been every reason to believe that the war would be protracted, and there is less reason than ever now for changing that opinion. NAPOLEON, who took up the sword, may perish by the sword—but these two great nations will never yield until complete exhaustion renders further exertions impossible.

### Family Differences.

Encouraged, perhaps, by the courteous reception extended by the Southern Democratic Press to its "earnest word" in favor of moderation and conciliation in the construction of local platforms, the *World* now administers to the same section some very sensible advice with regard to the selection of candidates. It previously urged the avoidance of the irritating issues which were incident to the reconstruction era; it proposed that the negro question should be quietly discarded, and all "dead issues" abandoned. Now it suggests that only those persons shall be nominated to whom neither the test-oath nor the Fourteenth Amendment will present insurmountable obstacles.

There was a time, and that not long ago, when these suggestions would have subjected the *World* to maledictions loud and deep. Our contemporary then stood almost alone in its moderation—the Chicago *Times* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* being its only conspicuous allies. The change which has occurred in this respect is very significant. The untamed fire-eater of the Mobile *Register* met the proposal in favor of "accepting the situation," with the declaration that "this is a white man's Government." Generally, however, the Democratic journals of the South, and such Southern Democratic organizations as have given expression to their opinions, have shown a determination to confine the Fall campaign to living questions, and the nominations to candidates whose eligibility is undoubted. An address of the victors in North Carolina breathes the same spirit. It dwells upon the necessity of establishing friendly relations between whites and blacks, and of so treating the latter that they shall be brought into political alliance with the Democracy. In other words, it is proposed to turn negro suffrage to partisan account, instead of assailing it as hitherto. The lesson is a hard one to teach, as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* can testify; but the fact that it is being taught in several of the old slave-holding States, is a sign of progress which no prudent Republican will ignore.

Unfortunately for the *World*, there are two or three ugly facts whose significance lies in the opposite direction. One of them is that, notwithstanding the address of the Congressional Democratic Committee in favor of dropping "dead issues," the Democratic members of the House refused to join in a declaration that the recent constitutional amendments came within that category. Such a refusal reveals a purpose to retain these amendments, and the policy of reconstruction with which they are identified, as grounds of partisan agitation. Nor has anything occurred to show that the Northern and Western members, who thus falsified the terms of their own address, acted at variance with the views of their constituents. In the Iowa Convention, we believe, common sense triumphed over insanity on the negro question; but, so far as we know, the case is exceptional. The Maine Democracy, who met in Convention on Tuesday, do not, indeed, name the negro in their resolutions, but they violently assail the legislation of which negro suffrage is an essential part. Reciting acts of the National Administration, the Maine platform affirms that "in many of the States it has established military despotisms, "trying thereby to intimidate the people thereof, and make them subservient to their wicked rule." With the untruthfulness of the statement we have for the moment nothing to do. We adduce it only to prove that when the *World* and its colaborers have led the Southern wing of their party to adopt moderate platforms and nominate moderate candidates, they will find among Northern Democrats ample opportunities for the exercise of their persuasive power, and their reforming influence.

What may happen before the campaign fairly begins, we will not attempt to predict. This, however, we at present know—the contest between the extremists and the moderates is not over. The moderates have perceptibly gained ground, but the party, as a party, is yet far from accepting the sagacious counsel of the *World.*

### Free Trade Run Mad.

The Republican advocates of free trade are making a very great mistake, if they did but know it. Nothing will satisfy them, it appears, but elevating their pet crotchet into a "test question" during the approaching campaign. The *Evening Post* of this City was the first to urge this course upon the electors, and the remonstrances which have been addressed to it do not seem to have convinced it of its folly. It advises Republicans to vote for any candidate who is in favor of free trade, without regard to his general politics. Vote for him, whether he be a Democrat or not. The *Evening Post* has nursed its theory so long that at last it appears to have gone wild over it.

Revenue reform within reasonable limits is one thing: this demand for free trade at any price, is another. The people would gain by a wise and cautious revision of the tariff, but they would not gain by the policy recommended by the *Evening Post.* The recommendations of that journal are opposed to true American interests. They are regarded with the greatest repugnance by the vast proportion of the Republican Party. If the ultra free traders did not shut themselves up in a band-box, they would know how thoroughly unpopular they are rendering themselves. They are not fighting their own battle so much as the battle of the ultra protectionists. They give occasion to the *Tribune* to cry out with sweet unction, "we shall bear 'protection to home industry' proudly on our banners." In fact, the *Tribune* must be delighted with the melancholy tactics pursued by the *Evening Post.* The two extremes meet, and the *Tribune* gets the best of it. The general public cannot possibly sympathize with the *Post*, which would sacrifice all principles for the sake of a hobby.

Free trade, as the *Post* demands it, is not acceptable to the people. If any section of the Republicans determine to stand by the *Post* or fall, we can tell them beforehand the result—they will fall. Such a section must necessarily be limited in numbers, and they cannot bring the party into jeopardy. Still, it would be desirable for them to think once more over their course. Would they be willing to hand the government of this country over to Democrats for the sake of seeing free trade established? Two or three dozen may answer yes, and it would be well for them to go over to the Democrats at once. The bulk of the party would spurn the proposal to put their antagonists into power in order to gratify a few extremists. We must give up all hope of intelligent revenue reform if the advocates of free trade continue to make the cause odious to the people.

### The Labor Question.

The San Francisco Labor Union appears to base its action upon grounds strangely contradictory. It says, first, that the Chinaman is so debased a creature, "so submissive a tool of those who try to oppress the laborer," that contact with him involves pollution from which every right-minded American should shrink; and, secondly, that his intelligence is of so high an order that he will rapidly acquire dexterity in any branch of labor or handicraft, and before long expel the native white mechanic from the occupations at present open to him. Both arguments are followed by a third, which, whatever its value, is in reality the only available objection to Chinese immigration—that, whether debased or intelligent, the Chinaman will work cheap. It is of no use to point out to these advocates of labor protection that a practical limit even to Chinese "cheapness" exists; and that the assertions as to the wages they would, if necessary, be content to receive, betray an entire ignorance of the condition of the handicraft classes in the Chinese Empire. Because coolies can be found to dig and excavate at a rate which effectually underbids any other nationality, it is erroneously concluded that carpenters and shoe-makers would accept the same remuneration.

The average daily wages of a Chinese artisan is, in his own country, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five "cash," or from twenty to twenty-five cents per day. But this represents in China a sum nearly equal to fifty cents in the United States. It will thus be seen that the ninety cents a day paid to Chinese artisans in California is, although a rise compared to the wages they receive at home, by no means so much in excess of their needs as to justify the belief that they would accept any material reduction. One argument brought forward by the anti-Chinese party is thus disposed of.

It is of course useless to appeal to general principles of political economy, or to the provisions of our Constitution in dealing with the more extreme members of an opposition whose reasoning, as expressed by some one present at the recent Ohio meeting, is simply "We don't want Chinese here anyhow." But such an avowal has at least the merit of simplicity, and can be met in an equally downright manner. A certain number of men say "we won't have the Chinese;" the country, represented by the chief wealth, intelligence and honor of its citizens, says in reply: "We live under a Constitution which guarantees equal protection and liberty to all who seek it; we cannot make a class exception without establishing a precedent fatal to its integrity, and dishonorable in view of the relations in which we stand with China. Take your own measures, within the law, to maintain a proper distribution of wages, but you cannot be permitted to violate a fundamental principle of the general Constitution of the States." This is in effect what the "labor question" must come to, unless the anti-Chinese party acquire a power sufficient to mold laws and Constitution alike at their own will. It is well that this issue be clearly understood by those who are endeavoring to excite public opinion against the Chinese. The question of emigration is one with which the opposition have no shadow of right to interfere. They are at perfect liberty to inform the Chinese who arrive that no contract made in China is binding upon them; they may use all legitimate efforts to induce them to join trades-unions, labor associations, and similar fraternities; and they may bring all legitimate influence to bear upon the masters who employ imported labor. But beyond this they cannot go without violating the law.

### A Combination Against the Public.

It is announced that an arrangement has been made between the New-York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, by which they are practically consolidated. It is also reported that the rates of freight and fare are to be the same on each of the roads, and that a common policy is to control them all. The first fruit of the new arrangement is a large advance in freight and passenger rates, and still further advances are anticipated as soon as the arrival of Winter stops the competition of water routes.

The new arrangement will doubtless be a very advantageous one for the roads, but it involves a new attack upon the rights and interests of the people. The thought at once suggests itself that this new compact between three of the most powerful railroads in the country, may be the preliminary to a more complete consolidation. Such a consummation would be a natural result of the tendency which has prevailed in railroad management for the past few years, and which has built up so many colossal railroad interests in this country. That these interests are in direct and growing antagonism to the public, besides forming a powerful agency for corruption, is generally admitted, and the problem how they are to be controlled is one which will soon force itself more urgently than ever upon public attention.

Within certain limits, railroad combinations have sometimes been desirable. In the infancy of our railway system, roads were necessarily constructed in short lines, and afterward, as the country developed, these were naturally consolidated, thereby securing economy of management, and greater convenience to the public. The New-York Central is an illustration of this, and no one will now dispute that the combination by which that line was formed was desirable, besides being inevitable. But when it is proposed to make a similar consolidation of competing lines, the case becomes very different, and the public have a right to protest. Such a combination becomes a gross form of monopoly, and will be sure to lead to other alliances by which a dangerous power must be created.

How best to deal with this threatened evil is a subject for grave discussion. There are those who advocate the purchase and management of the leading lines by the States. In an address delivered before the Boston Board of Trade, in 1866, Mr. JOSIAH QUINCY urged that Massachusetts should own the Boston and Worcester, and the Western roads, and should run them for the benefit of the public at bare cost. In Illinois a remedy has been sought for by a constitutional provision, which has just gone into effect, prohibiting such railroad combinations as are reported to have been made by the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Central. In Michigan a similar amendment to the Constitution has just been proposed, and will be submitted to the people in November, and the same course is being urged in Pennsylvania and several other States. But a few more great railroad combinations, such as have been made within two or three years, would build up a power which might prove stronger than the Legislatures. Our railroad managers have already discovered the folly of competing with each other, and now make common cause in behalf of their great interests, and against the public. It is asserted that there is already more than one State in the Union, the political and financial policy of which is directed and controlled by railroad "Rings." We trust that the new combination just made in this State will not be the means of adding New-York to the list.

### War, Women, and Agriculture.

Complaints are already beginning to reach us from the Continent of a scarcity of laborers in the agricultural districts of both France and Prussia. The war is making large drafts on the peasantry of those countries, and by reducing the number of producers is sure to inflict immense damage on the victors as well as the vanquished, to say nothing of the destruction of property and crops wherever the armies fight or encamp. At this season of the year the crops are ready to be harvested, and large numbers of men are required to cut and store them. In Prussia, we notice that application has been made for permission to employ the inmates of the district prisons as harvesters, but it is hardly probable that they will be put to this use. In some towns, however, the women are calling upon those of their sex whose health will permit, to form themselves into companies to assist in gathering the harvest, and it would seem as if much might be accomplished by this means.

It is not customary in this country to consider agriculture as offering an opening for female labor, and yet there is much connected with the planting, cultivation, and harvesting of crops which could be performed by them, as, indeed, it has been in times of emergency and war. It is hardly to be expected that tender hands should hold the plow or drive mowing-machines, but women's presence in the hay-field, or during the grain harvests, is no novelty, and most frequently they appear on these occasions as workers and not as spectators. The turning of a swath of timothy or the binding of a row of wheat, is not work above the strength of an average healthy woman who has been brought up to labor with her hands, and is quite as healthy as roasting before a fire or bending over a seam all the day long. Among the Germans who cultivate market gardens on the outskirts of our City, men and women labor side by side, each using the hoe or the weeding-fork, as occasion may require, or working with the weeders that nature has provided. So, too, in the cotton and rice-fields of the South before the war, as in the sugar plantations of Cuba now, men and women worked together as field hands. The introduction of machinery has done much to lessen the severe toil of the farmer, and when steam-plows and horse pitch-forks become more generally introduced, his field work will be still less laborious, and there will be so much more that can be performed by women. Without advocating the substitution of female for male labor on the farm, the fact may be accepted that agriculture gives an opening to such women as are physically robust enough to enter it. Many girls in Germany will doubtless this year attempt to perform much of the field work on the farms of their fathers and relatives, and we shall look with interest for a report of the result of their labor.

Whatever may be thought of the practicability or advisability of employing women more extensively in the laborious processes of cultivating and reaping crops, there can be no question but that horticulture offers a boundless field for the exercise of their skill, industry, and energy, and with the prospect of a reward commensurate with the amount of intelligent effort put forth. This subject, however, is being thoroughly discussed on the platform and by the press, and several horticultural schools for women are projected or have been commenced in various sections of the country. It may be that the action of the German and French peasants, during the present war, will present some new phases of the much vexed subject of women's employment which will be worthy of careful study and discussion.

The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance has now mounted *its* hobby. Every proprietor of a crotchet regards it as the only thing in life worth struggling for, and the "Prohibitionists" of Massachusetts are not more unwise in their generation than the Free-traders of this State. They would alike sacrifice much higher objects than their own for the sake of winning the day. The meeting at Boston, yesterday, of which we present a report elsewhere, pledged itself to be satisfied with nothing less than the suppression of "dram-drinking." They are satisfied that there is no middle course. In fact, like all fanatics, they believe that all the truth is on their side, and not a particle on any other. The Free-traders will probably recognise the folly of this idea in the case of the Prohibitionists—but why not take the beam out of their own eyes while they are about it?

It takes seven volumes of the *Congressional Globe* to contain the precious debates of last session—two volumes more than were ever required before. One volume, our correspondent states, is entirely filled with "speeches" which were never delivered, but which the people have to pay for putting into print. A more scandalous misuse of the public money it would be very difficult to conceive. The tax-payers are victimized in order that the writer of some hideous trash, which every newspaper or magazine editor would instantly pitch out of the window, may have the pleasure of seeing himself "bound up" with a score of other noodles. Since the *Congressional Globe* is thus abused, would it not be a wise course to abolish it altogether?

It is to be hoped that no personal or political consideration will be allowed to check the departmental investigation into pension frauds, or to mitigate the penalties which all concerned in them have earned. The pensioners have suffered far too much from the delays in obtaining their dues, and from the vexation which has attended the periodical payments. The cruelty and injustice in the latter particular have been greatly abated by the legislation of the late session. But wrongs remain to be redressed to which only the department can give proper attention. Robbery of the Government has been exceeded by robbery of disabled soldiers. Now that the authorities are on the track, let them push their inquiries to the end. We expect some startling revelations, and perhaps some party scandal, but these will be endurable if followed by the stern punishment of the detected scoundrels.

Missouri Democrats propose to spare themselves the mortification of defeat by not exerting themselves to secure victory. The State Central Committee have issued an address, in which they deprecate the nomination of a regular party ticket, of whose success they can have no hope. The extent to which disfranchisement still exists is the assigned cause. Republicans, however, are divided in reference to the continuance of this proscriptive agency, many of the more influential leaders and journals demanding its abrogation, as well on the ground of expediency as of right. We are convinced that the longer the harsh measures which sprang out of the war excitement are continued, the more will the Republican Party ultimately suffer. Meanwhile, the Democratic Committee recommend their friends to constitute themselves a balance of power, and to use the votes at their command in strengthening liberal Republicans as against the proscriptionists.

The *Star* adds a timely and earnest protest against the abominable ice monopoly. It wisely suggests that the business should engage the attention of the better class of capitalists; and certainly the men who now hold it tightly in their greedy hands cannot be brought under this category. The loss and suffering which the Knickerbocker Company has inflicted upon the people of this City and its environs, can hardly be overestimated. One point which the *Star* urges is of great consequence. Whatever is done in the formation of new companies, should be done at once. The requisite timber for ice-houses has to be cut to order, and no time should therefore be wasted. The houses ought to be ready before November. Let us add one consideration, which is by no means to be forgotten. Some people say that a Summer like this can hardly recur, for years to come at all events. But the meteorologists predict a series of these dreadful seasons. The mere thought of another in 1871 ought to stimulate people to secure themselves against the disgusting rapacity of the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Mr. CHILDERS has made a statement to the House of Commons, which, considering his position as First Lord of the Admiralty, must of course be accepted as correct. He says that England possesses forty iron-clads, all of great and some of tremendous power, and carrying 546 guns of seven tons weight and upward. The navy is manned by 43,000 men, and the coast guard and reserve are also available in case of necessity. There are sixteen iron-clads exercising in the English Channel, and a strong Mediterranean fleet is ordered to join them. The supply of coal in the depots abroad is unusually large, and the stores are adequate for any service. The French iron-clad fleet consists of thirty-one vessels, with 283 heavy guns. As one duty of the diplomatic service of all nations is to report upon the condition and changes of the military and naval forces of countries to which it is accredited, Mr. CHILDERS is no doubt well informed as to the naval strength of France. The facts as he gives them leaves no room for argument upon the relative strength of the two nations, in respect to what is now the most effective branch of naval service.

The extravagant prices brought by Mr. DICKENS' inkstand and boot-jack seem to have sickened people of running after the novelist's "relics." Mr. DICKENS knew what he was about when he ordered in his will that his property should be sold within a month of his death. He had not studied the disposition of the public for nothing. In the first excitement of feeling, an old inkstand will bring a fancy price, whereas, when the judgment gets a little cooler, people are inclined to look for the value of their money. The other day Mr. DICKENS' house was put up for sale. The auctioneer assured the company that the family ought to get at least twenty thousand pounds for it. He dwelt upon the merit of Mr. DICKENS' works, and pointed out the manifest advantages of occupying a house in which the novelist had lived. But the company could not be induced to bid. At last the property was knocked down for [illegible]—a third of the sum the auctioneer asked—and even then the buyer was a member of the family. Mr. DICKENS ought to have directed his house to be sold within three days of his funeral.

Gen. MOLTKE, it appears, is another of the men who have learned how to set a bridle upon their tongues. He seldom speaks to anybody, and never converses. He knows seven languages, but it is a superfluous accomplishment, since he never uses one of them—a man, in fact, entirely after Mr. CARLYLE's heart. Just before he started for the war, a great speculator in stocks met him, and desiring to get a hint or two for future use, said: "Well, General, how are things getting on?" "Thank you, Sir," was the reply, "my rye crops are getting on beautifully, but my potatoes are very backward." Things have been getting on better with the General since then.

## HAYTI.

### Salnave's Sons Plotting a Revolution—Treaty of Alliance with San Domingo on Foot—Miscellaneous News.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Friday, July 29, 1870.

A very small war-cloud appears on the political horizon, but it is impossible to say what may come of it. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that the sons of the late SALNAVE and their friends would like nothing better than a revolution in Hayti, and the overthrow of the present Government; and it is more than hinted that President BAEZ stands ready to aid the malcontents in any manner possible. President SAGET having learned that young SALNAVE was about making a movement at the Cape, detrimental to the peace of the country, immediately sent to him requesting that he would give his parole of honor that he would commit no act against the peace of Hayti, or else he should require him to leave the country. Young SALNAVE declined to make any promises as to his future conduct, and left, with his family, for Porto Platte, San Domingo. Another of SALNAVE's sons, who has been living at Porto Platte, went to San Domingo City, in company with several Generals of his late father's army, and had an interview with President BAEZ, the purport of which is not positively known here. He then returned with his party to Porto Platte, where he met his brother and several Salnavists, who were waiting for him. The Government is watchful, and is prepared to meet any attempt to disturb the quiet which now reigns throughout the Republic.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE WITH SAN DOMINGO.

The Government here is desirous of being on friendly terms with the Dominican Government, if it is possible, and M. HAENTJENS, formerly Minister to Paris, and other prominent friends of the Administration, are exerting themselves to arrange for a convention to make a treaty between Hayti and San Domingo for continued friendship and alliance. They think that, since the United States has declined to accept the treaty of annexation, the present is the proper time to prevent the recurrence of attempts to dispose of any part of this island to a foreign Power, and propose that a treaty be entered into between the Governments of Hayti and San Domingo. As both countries are desirous of stopping all further political dissension and civil wars, which have in the past so fatally divided them, and have seriously endangered the security and independence of the two nations, the treaty is to be for perpetual friendship and alliance, defensive and offensive, without restricting the individual rights of either of the two Republics, or disturbing their geographical or constitutional autonomy, or in any way interfering with the political rights of either nation. For the better carrying out of the alliance, the armies and navies of the Republics are to be consolidated as a Federal army and navy for the defence of the entire island. Free commerce between the two Republics is to be permitted in all goods or products, whether the same have been imported from abroad, or are of native origin. In 1861 M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister of Foreign Relations, advised a course somewhat similar to this, and assured the Haytian authorities that France would recognize such a treaty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Haytian war steamer *Duchess*, while going out of the harbor of Jeremie on the 20th, went ashore off the east part of the town and is now a total wreck. The weather was calm and fine at the time and all of her crew were saved.

Gen. BRICE, who took Port-au-Prince from SALNAVE, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of France, England and Spain, and has sailed from Jacmel by the British mail steamer.

On Wednesday last a solemn requiem mass, in honor of the memory of the late Gens. NORMIEL, HECTOR, and PETION FAUBERT, and all the victims of the Revolution, was celebrated at the cathedral in this city. The President, together with the American, French and English Ministers, the United States Consul, and a large number of officials, were present. They afterward repaired to the palace, where they were addressed and dined by the President.

There are a few cases of yellow fever here, but no more than is usual at this season.

### A New Advertising Medium.

An exhibition was made last evening of the Daylight and Illuminated Advertising Medium, which has been put up, at a cost of $10,000, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The peculiar features of this medium are that it displays the announcement of the advertiser to most excellent advantage, both by day and night, and that it is located on one of the most public places on Broadway. A series of panels of vari-colored glass have been put up on the long two-story building on the corner of the streets above named, (forming, to all appearances, a third story thereto,) and on these panels are painted the advertisers' announcements. In the daytime these advertisements are quite conspicuous, but they show to the best advantage after dark, when they are illuminated by an improved gas-burner, the light of which sheds a brilliance over the whole width of Broadway. The new medium is a curiosity to the general public and a decided advantage to the advertisers. It is owned by a company, who have an office in the building.

### Meeting of the Bar of Kings County.

The Supreme Court-room in the Kings County Court-house was filled, yesterday morning, with the most prominent members of the Bar from New-York and Brooklyn, friends of the late GRENVILLE T. JENKS, and the eyes of many of the associates of the deceased were dimmed with tears, as one after another rose to testify to his many excellent qualities, his acts of generosity, and his remarkable ability as a counsel.

Hon. JOHN A. LOTT was called upon to preside, and Ex-Judge BIRDSEYE, CALVIN C. PRATT and Judge TROY were chosen Vice-Presidents.

Appropriate remarks were made by Hon. Wm. C. DeWitt, J. J. Armstrong, of Queens County, Hon. Alexander McCue, Judge of the City Court, J. M. Van Cott, J. T. Williams, of Westchester County, Geo. Rice, Esq., and others.

The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Bar of the Second District, yield with profound sorrow to the event, which, in the full vigor and maturity of his great powers, has taken from us and this community our beloved brother GRENVILLE T. JENKS.

*Resolved*, That in his decease the Bar has lost its most brilliant representative, the social circle a contributor to its enjoyment of inestimable value, and society at large a member, whose excellence of heart, together with his great and rare gifts as an orator, advocate and jurist, render his loss a public calamity.

In his emotions and affections, his love of truth and of fair dealing, he was fervid. His detestation of fraud and artifice was uncontrollable. The conviction that the merit of a case was on his side of it was necessary to awaken his powers. Then, indeed, he was invincible.

He was careful and conscientious in the selection of his cases, often declining employment and large emolument unless he saw and felt that he was called upon to defend the right.

As a lawyer he was honorable and enthusiastic, as a friend genial and consistent, as a citizen unostentatious, liberal and loyal.

He held all his relations with a lofty yet simple pride which gave grace and dignity to his character.

*Resolved*, That a Committee consisting of Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, Hon. Alexander McCue, Hon. James Troy, Gen. Crooke, Hon. Lucien E. Birdseye, Hon. James Emott, John Winslow, Esq., and Hon. Robert Cochrane, be and are hereby instructed to procure and cause to be placed in the Law Library in Brooklyn, a portrait or bust of our deceased brother, and to cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published in some proper form.

And also to communicate a copy of these proceedings, with expression of our earnest sympathy, to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That we attend the funeral of our deceased brother in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

# CUBAN AFFAIRS.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana on the 13th, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Purser, Mr. R. W. ALBERT, for the prompt delivery of our files and correspondence.

### Interview with Gen. Castellanos—His Opinion of the Insurgent Commanders—Gen. Rodas and the Volunteers—Desultory War News—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1870.

The City of Havana has at present among its inhabitants a person who has figured very prominently in the insurrection, namely, Gen. FEDERICO CASTELLANOS, whose voluntary surrender to the Spanish troops at Puerto Principe I announced to you a few days ago. Gen. CASTELLANOS is a young man, of a fine and soldier-like appearance, looking every inch a gentleman. Your correspondent had the pleasure of an interview with him, and his statements of matters and things in insurrection land are very interesting, some of the information communicated by him being of the most recent date. The following is a résumé of the interview:

INTERVIEW.

Correspondent—You are Gen. FEDERICO CASTELLANOS of the Cuban Army?

Castellanos—Ex-General, if you please. Having surrendered, and no longer exercising any functions, I cannot admit of any title, nor do I wish to be considered as anything more than a man who has thrown off certain aims and ideas, and who retires from the country of his birth.

Correspondent—How was you treated by the Spaniards after your surrender?

Castellanos—I was treated uniformly well.

Correspondent—What truth is there in the report of Gens. FORTUN, ARTEAGA and PORRO having been assassinated?

Castellanos—FORTUN, the ARTEGAS and RODRIGUEZ were arrested by IGNACIO AGRAMONTE, and are now held as prisoners. An order for PORRO's arrest was also issued, but up to the latest date, say about the 16th of July, he had managed to avoid an arrest, but is hiding and fleeing from AGRAMONTE.

Correspondent—Gen. JORDAN has published a card in the New-York journals referring to a letter which he claims to have received from PORRO, wherein the latter assures him of his unwavering loyalty to the Cuban cause. What is your opinion of it, or what knowledge have you of this proposed surrender of PORRO's?

Castellanos—I firmly believe that PORRO acted in good faith whilst treating with the Spanish Government about his surrender, and I think he will carry out his agreement at the first opportunity. I don't know what he may have written to JORDAN.

Correspondent—Who commands the Cuban Army at present?

Castellanos—That is very hard to tell. AGRAMONTE is the head-figure, arrests persons, and don't care for anybody.

Correspondent—Is not Gen. CAVADA Commander-in-Chief, and where is he?

Castellanos—My latest information from CAVADA is that, after being escorted to Saucti Spiritus by BEMBETA, he made his way into the Cinco Villas.

Correspondent—Is CAVADA a good General?

Castellanos—I've never heard of him as being in any fight; wherever you hear of houses and plantations burning, there CAVADA commands.

Correspondent—Who are the fighting Generals?

Castellanos—We have had but one good fighting General; that was JORDAN; and he was, also the only real honest one in that capacity. I like him very much, but you know the objection to foreigners, and especially to those to whom the term military adventurer may be applied. AGRAMONTE's trickery made JORDAN leave; had he remained, affairs would present a very different aspect for the Cubans now. The other fighters are MAGIN DIAS and BEMBETA, and both are very honest men.

Correspondent—But where do you leave AGRAMONTE?

Castellanos—There is no danger of him; AGRAMONTE don't like to hear bullets whistle.

Correspondent—Was QUESADA a fighter?

Castellanos—In the beginning, yes; but after he had formed a strong party for himself he was so no longer, but commanded the troops at a distance of seven leagues.

Correspondent—How would the return of QUESADA and JORDAN affect the insurrection?

Castellanos—If they send the men and arms, it will be as well, and perhaps better, if they remain away, although JORDAN would at least fight, and set the rest an example of honesty.

Correspondent—You seem to be very fond of JORDAN?

Castellanos—He made me a General; after he left, AGRAMONTE wanted me to resign and go into the ranks, treating me somewhat as QUESADA used to treat the negroes—a Captain today and a private to-morrow.

Correspondent—Speaking of negroes, how do they behave?

Castellanos—When the war broke out a battalion of colored troops was organized, and they behaved exceedingly well. QUESADA, with his guerrilla warfare, split them up into parties of twenty-five to fifty each, with its commander, whom he would transfer from the ranks to the command, and *vice versa*. This broke down all discipline among them, and since then no regularly organized band of blacks has existed.

Correspondent—That's not what I meant; are the blacks in the Cuban army or living within the Cuban lines on good terms with the whites, and are they brave and patriotic?

Castellanos—They are brave, if cruelty and bravado can be called bravery, and as to living on good terms, I am sure that before long Cubans and Spaniards will be compelled to unite in order to exterminate them. These blacks obey nobody's orders unless they feel so disposed, and it is too late and they are too far gone to try to bring them within the bounds of subordination.

Correspondent—How about CESPEDES?

Castellanos—He is somewhere about Bayamo. I hardly ever heard of him, and nobody cared where he was, or paid much attention to his doings. CESPEDES is played out, and has been powerless for some time.

Correspondent—Do you know Col. RYAN?

Castellanos—Somewhat. Col. RYAN's brigade consists of 180 men, well-mounted and well-armed.

Correspondent—Is this the largest single army which the Cubans have in the field?

Castellanos—No, Sir. Both BEMBETA and MAGIN DIAZ have larger forces.

Correspondent—What do you consider the entire strength of the Cuban forces, both black and white, in the Central and Eastern Departments?

Castellanos—In the Central Department, about 2,500, and in the Eastern Department about 1,500. But these are matters I do not like to speak about. I have left the whole business, and although I no longer belong to the Cuban Army, I nevertheless have many friends and relatives among them. I have made up my mind not to say anything, and had you not been accompanied by my friend——, I should not have answered any questions.

RODAS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Thursday evening the streets leading to the palace were thronged with thousands of people, making locomotion almost impossible, to witness the grand volunteer procession, which was to come from the Tacon Theatre, with the uniform and equipments of a volunteer, which were to be presented to Gen. RODAS. The different bands belonging to the Volunteer Corps, were united into one monster band, and when the procession passed in front of the palace it presented a grand appearance. The rank and file of the volunteers did not turn out, only the the sappers and miners, band and officers. The band, composed of 275 instrumental performers, 20 buglers, and about 50 drummers, flanked by the sappers, who bore lighted torches, and the officers in the centre, formed in the Plaza, filling it to repletion. A hat, Winchester rifle, and uniform, were then presented by the commission to RODAS. A splendid table was spread in the saloons. Speeches were made by prominent Spaniards and the commanders of the French and German Volunteer Legions, the band meanwhile playing in the Plaza.

Frequent reference was made to DIAZ QUINTERO, the member of the Spanish Cortes, and bugbear of the volunteers, and particular stress was laid on the fact that RODAS had identified himself with the people, that is to say, according to their idea, with the volunteers. But this is no proof that RODAS is altogether trusted by them. RODAS managed to get the volunteers out of the forts, and as a volunteer gravely remarked, while the celebration was going on, "RODAS is an old fox; he don't trust us, and we don't trust him. He is either trying to use us for purposes of his own, or else he is trying to disband us." There is something in this, but as regards disbandment at present, it is altogether out of the question. If peace should be restored, the volunteers will disband by themselves, as the respectable portion prefer selling cloth and sugar to carrying the musket, and the disreputable portion will give up in disgust when they see that the volunteer uniform is no longer a protection and a cloak under which they can strut and insult peaceable or inoffensive citizens. A body of men composed of such homogenus elements cannot last any length of time, without some very powerful motive to hold them together.

WAR NEWS.

The official news from the Eastern Department is of but little interest, the military operations being reduced to engagements of small importance in the jurisdictions of Bayamo, Giguani, Manzanillo and Cuba, which have resulted in the killing of a number of insurgents, taking of some prisoners, and the destruction of a few intrenched camps. Telegraphic communication has been re-established between Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo.

On the 23d Lieut. J. NINO, stationed at Nimanima, marched about the neighboring districts, and having been attacked by a large force of the enemy, was compelled to retire after three hours' fighting, the Lieutenant and two soldiers being killed.

On the 17th, 26th and 28th the insurgents attacked and burned the plantations of San Agustin, San Rafael and San Diego, garrisoned by movilized troops. The losses on both sides were insignificant.

During a heavy shower on the 29th, the column of SAN QUINTIN, near the Majaguago River, at a place known as Hondon, took an entrenchment after an hour's fighting, killing seventeen insurgents, destroying 600 huts, and capturing two prisoners. The column had one killed and two wounded. The column under Commander MAESTRE surprised the insurgent chief BALDOQUIN and his party, killing them all. On the 2d inst., three columns, commanded by Col. CAMPILLO, took possession of the important position of Florida Blanca. No details are given of this feat of arms. The means of communication are improving, and tranquillity is being partially restored in the Eastern Department. A drove of cattle from Bayamo reached Santiago de Cuba under the protection of only fifteen armed men.

The Commander-in-Chief of the jurisdiction of Holguin, under date of the 30th ult., informs the Captain-General of the surrender of twenty-one insurgents, belonging to the bands of ANTOLIN AGUILERA and CORNELIO ROJAS, who lately had made their submission. Their arms were taken from them by other insurgent chiefs, who mistrusted them since their leaders had presented themselves to the authorities. On the 26th Lieut. LOPEZ with sixty-five men of the Madrid battalion and some volunteers, attacked an entrenchment defended by three hundred insurgents, and, after half an hour's fighting, Lieut. LOPEZ retired for want of ammunition, having two wounded, which means that the troops were driven off. On the 3d two columns combined at El Ciego Hill, attacked and took possession, after an hour's fighting, of an entrenched camp defended by three hundred insurgents, who were dispersed and pursued for a long time with twenty-four killed—two Spaniards killed and four wounded.

The ex-insurgent chief ANTOLIN AGUILERA, with ten men who had lately surrendered, was commissioned to capture the insurgent chief PEDRO ARIAS, who almost every evening came into the city by stealth, and on the 6th captured ARIAS near the city. Being tried by Court-martial, ARIAS was executed on the 8th. ARIAS had a great reputation as a criminal, and his execution has produced a good effect. On the 1st, Col. MARIN, of the artillery, at Palmarito, killed fifteen insurgents and their leader, GRAU. The Spaniards had one wounded. On the 19th, Col. LAPUYA escorted a convoy from Baga to Guaimaro, and at the Guira and Tana Hills had three engagements with the insurgents, driving them off from three intrenched camps, and killing three. On the 24th, the Union Battalion destroyed, in the Consuegra Mountain and at Palo Quemado, many huts and a number of plantations. It is reported that the Cuban General JULIO PERALTA has been imprisoned by his own men for his lack of courage, as some say, and as others say for trying to leave the island with his acquired booty. This report, coming from Spanish sources, needs confirmation, the only reason for believing it being that nothing has been heard from PERALTA for some time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sanitary condition of the city remains unchanged; a large number of deaths from cholera, yellow-fever and small-pox are daily reported. The mortality among the shipping is not so great as in former years, owing to the small number of foreign vessels in port. The so-called aristocracy of the city has joined in the protest against the language of DIAZ QUINTERO. The Havana aristocracy is famous for its profligacy, ignorance and embarrassments, its condition as a general rule, forming a strong contrast to the middle and poorer classes. Every steamer from the central and eastern department brings numbers of sick and wounded soldiers and officers. Mr. ORTEGA has been appointed Chief of Police.

QUASIMODO.

### State of Things at Cardenas—Indignation of the Volunteers—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CARDENAS, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1870.

From a second-rate town in the Island of Cuba, the readers of the TIMES must not expect that anything of much importance can proceed. At this season of the year, every branch of business—particularly the sugar trade—is extremely dull, and the number of ships in port is small. Freights are low, and many of the shipmasters are leaving in ballast for the United States—hoping that the war in Europe may have brought American vessels into demand.

THE VOLUNTEERS INDIGNANT.

The volunteers throughout the whole island, but those of this place in particular, have lately been wrought up to a very high pitch of patriotic indignation by the statement of a Deputy in the Cortes that the volunteers of Cuba had disgraced the Spanish name, and that those in Cardenas had shot two Cubans who had been legally pardoned. As this latter statement was untrue, the volunteers lost no time in improvising discourses full of patriotic fire to convince the Spanish people of the honorable and disinterested services they have given to their country, and launching furious phillipics and bitter anathemas against the unfortunate *diputado*—who merely asserted what he had read in a Madrid paper. The two young Cubans, alluded to as having been shot, are still in prison here. A short time ago an envoy of DE RODAS came here for the purpose of releasing them, but the threats of the volunteers deterred that official from executing the orders of the Captain-General.

STATUS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The Spanish troops, according to a correspondence from Trinidad of 30th July, had burned eight hundred houses, killing and capturing two hundred persons. The insurrection in this part of the island is pretty much as it was a year ago. The elections for representatives to the Spanish Cortes are to take place this month. I learn from good authority that FERRER DE CONTO, of the New-York *Cronista*, is to represent this jurisdiction. The rainy season is now half over; but little rain has fallen as yet. This city is very healthy just now. Cholera is raging at Sagua and Remedios, and a great many negroes and Chinamen have been carried off. Our American Consular Agent sailed for New-York in the latter part of July. Here we want a man who is not afraid to represent the dignity of the United States. At present this is the chief desideratum.

OBSERVADOR.

# POLITICAL.

## SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

### Republican Prospects—Whittemore's Withdrawal Compulsory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Accounts from various sources at the South received here, show that the Republicans have a prospect of successes in most of the reconstructed States, although they are involved in difficulties in many localities, through the bitter contests which have sprung up between the different aspirants for office. Senator SAWYER, who passed through here today, on his way to Ohio, speaks confidently of the situation in South Carolina, notwithstanding the dissensions which have been raised by some of the more desperate office-seekers. It is stated here that WHITTEMORE's withdrawal from the contest for re-election was really compulsory, he having been moved thereto by fears of a criminal indictment, if he persisted in pressing his claims.

### Democratic State Convention of Georgia—A Platform, but No Ticket.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—The Democratic State Convention met today. Nearly every county in the State was represented. Gen. A. H. COLQUITT was elected President. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the Convention unanimously adopted a platform, as follows:

"That the Democratic Party of Georgia stand upon the principles of the Democratic Party of the Union, bringing into special prominence, as applicable to the present extraordinary condition of the country, the unchangeable doctrines that this is a union of the States, and their rights and their equality with each other are an indispensable part of our political system; that in the approaching election the Democratic Party invite everybody to co-operate with them in a zealous determination to change, as far as the several elections to be held can do so, the present usurping and corrupt administration of the State Government, by placing in power men who are true to the principles of a Constitutional Government, and to a faithful and economical administration of public affairs; that whatever policy others may pursue, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure a free and fair election by all who are qualified to vote under the existing laws."

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### Formation of a Prohibitory Party—Wendell Phillips Nominated for Governor—The Resolutions and State Ticket—A Lively Canvass in Prospect—Senator Wilson's Prospects.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—At a meeting of the State Temperance Alliance held in this city on the 22d of July last, a committee, consisting of, among others, Ex-Governor ELIPHALET TRASK, of Springfield; H. D. CUSHING, of Boston; J. H. CROSMAN, of Lynn; GEO. F. CLARK, of Stowe; GEO. S. BALL, of Upton, and J. H. ORNE, of Marblehead, was appointed to prepare a call for a Delegate Convention for the purpose of organizing an Independent Prohibitory Party. In pursuance of that call, a convention at the Meionaon, this morning, at half past — o'clock, was called to order by WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, a well-known colored man. A permanent organization was soon affected by the choice of JOHN I. BAKER, of Beverley, as President, with the customary lists of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. BAKER's address, on taking the chair, was short, and devoted to a simple statement of the purposes of the Convention, which he characterized as one of the most important ever held in the State. He expressed confidence in the power of the friends of prohibition to carry the State at the Fall election, and closed with a few words of hopeful advice.

DELEGATES.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed that about one hundred and fifty towns were represented by about eight hundred delegates. A motion was made to invite all in favor of an independent political party, on the basis of prohibition, to take part in the Convention, and after considerable debate it was adopted. This was equivalent to shutting out all such as might be in favor of forming a new party, provided the nominations of the regular Republican State Convention should prove unsatisfactory, but who were averse to quitting the Republican ranks until it was clear that a temperance candidate could not be obtained in any other way. Judge CROSBY, of Lowell, one of the Vice-Presidents, did not favor such summary action, and presented his resignation, which was accepted after a sharp debate.

RESTRICTED DEBATE.

At 11½ o'clock the Meionaon became so crowded that the Convention adjourned to Tremont Temple. A large body of the delegates evidently wished for some discussion of the assertions contained in the call, but most of them were not recognized by the Chairman as delegates, and so all debate was at once choked off. Committees on Finance and Resolutions were then appointed, the Chairman of the latter being Rev. A. A. MINER, D. D.

PHILLIPS' NOMINATION.

At this point Mr. H. D. CUSHING, of this city, moved that WENDELL PHILLIPS be nominated for Governor, by acclamation, and the motion was carried unanimously, and with great applause. To the inquiry if he would accept, the reply was, "No doubt of that."

DRAWING THE PARTY LINES.

Several changes were here made in the list of Vice-Presidents. Some additions were made, and the names of RODNEY FRENCH, of New-Bedford, and two others, were stricken off, they not being prepared to take an irrevocable leave of the Republican Party. Mr. THOMPSON, of Walpole, then entertained the delegates with a short speech devoted to criticism of the Republican Party and of its grand fugleman, (as he called Mr. W. S. ROBINSON,) "Warrington."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention came together for the afternoon session at 2 o'clock. A motion that Mr. PHILLIPS be requested to address the Convention at 3¼ o'clock was withdrawn, after it was said that Mr. PHILLIPS was out of town, in attendance at the funeral of a nephew, and could not be present. Rev. Dr. MINER, from the Committee on Resolutions, then reported the following, which was circulated through the Convention as the platform of the Temperance Party:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the policy of the State toward the liquor traffic affects every political interest: that it affects production, expenditure, taxation, pauperism, prostitution, the peace of the streets, the repression of crime, the protection of person and property, the interests of labor, the purity of the ballot, the success if not the existence of republican government.

2. *Resolved*, That a policy which thus affects every political interest ought to be decided by the people, and should by common consent have precedence of other issues.

3. *Resolved*, That we can have no hope from a divided party representing the two extremes of license and prohibition; that a divided party can neither decide for license nor for prohibition; that it can neither pronounce for the life nor for the death of the dram-shop system, and that its opposing forces neutralize each other so that it can neither adopt any policy, execute any laws, nor make any issue on this question.

4. *Resolved*, That there can be no greater peril than party competition for the liquor vote; that any party not openly opposed to the traffic, will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter the public morals, the purity of the ballot and every object of good government for party success.

5. *Resolved*, That this corrupt competition must be coexistent with the life and political power of the traffic; therefore, an issue with it is the only remedy, and no such issue can be made without independent political action.

6. *Resolved*, therefore, That as a political party, we seek a political object; that we aim at the extinction of the entire dram-shop system, National and State, because it is dangerous and injurious to every interest of the Commonwealth.

7. *Resolved*, That while we recognise the importance of other reforms and other political measures, we purposely defer at present making party issues thereon; that our first work is to place the State in unequivocal opposition to the dram-shop system, and that until that object shall be secured, we will not be diverted therefrom by other issues.

8. *Resolved*, That the abolition of slavery, and that the preservation of our national union having been accomplished, no issue is now before the country equal to that of prohibition, and we earnestly invite our fellow citizens of all political parties to unite with us in giving this great reform a complete victory.

9. *Resolved*, That we invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon the proceedings of this body.

Rev. Dr. MINER then defended the resolutions in a speech about twenty minutes long, which was warmly applauded. He was hopeful of the success of the party, and had little doubt of the election of Mr. PHILLIPS. Hon. JOHN C. PARKS, of Dedham, followed with a short address, and the resolutions were then adopted seriatim.

STATE COMMITTEE AND TICKET.

A State Central Committee of eleven at large and one from each Senatorial District was then reported and elected. The following names were then reported as candidates for the other State offices:

*Lieutenant-Governor*—Hon. ELIPHALET TRASK, of Springfield.

*Secretary of State*—Hon. GEORGE S. BALL, of Upton.

*Treasurer*—Hon. JOHN I. BAKER, of Beverly.

*Attorney-General*—WHITING GRISWOLD, of Greenfield.

*Auditor*—LYMAN W. DAGGETT, of Attleborough.

FURTHER RESOLVES AND DEBATE.

The following additional resolutions were reported and adopted after a few short speeches:

*Resolved*, That in adopting WENDELL PHILLIPS as our standard-bearer, we place in nomination a radical temperance reformer, a fearless champion of truth, a brilliant scholar, a patriotic citizen, and a true man, and we believe that the Gubernatorial chair, which has been graced by so many honored and eminent citizens of Massachusetts, has never been more honorably filled than it would be by the man of our unanimous choice.

*Resolved*, That the other names upon our ticket are of gentlemen well known to the whole community, of honorable record, and of tried and true principles, and we commend them also to the hearty and united support of all good citizens at the polls.

After authorizing the State Central Committee to fill any vacancies in their own body and on the ticket, should any occur, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

The movement which this Convention inaugurates must give the wire-pullers of the Republican Party a good deal of uneasiness. Mr. PHILLIPS will control the labor as well as the temperance vote, and the only course left open for the Republican Party seems to be the declaration of an out and out license policy, which will be a rather awkward thing to do, with Gov. CLAFLIN at the head of its ticket. It really appears today as though Mr. PHILLIPS has quite as good a chance of being our next Governor as any man that either the Republican or the Democratic Party can bring forward. In case he is successful, it means the return of Hon. HENRY WILSON to the United States Senate for another six years; if he fails, Mr. BUTLER, or somebody else, will surely be Mr. SUMNER's colleague.

OAKHAM.

## THE LABOR CONVENTION.

### Announcement of Committees—Resolutions on the Cherokee Land Question Adopted—Report on Trevellick's Address.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 17.—In the Labor Congress, this morning, the following Committees were announced:

*On Ways and Means*—Messrs. Campbell of Illinois, Donahue of New York, Miss Walbridge of Massachusetts, Brady of Pennsylvania, Delano of California, Harrigan and O'Fay of Indiana, Coffin of Washington.

*On City Organization*—Messrs Cogswell of Illinois, Cummings of Massachusetts, Davis of Ohio, Gilchrist of Kentucky, William of Illinois.

The resolutions on the Cherokee Land question, introduced yesterday, came up and elicited debate, which was stormy at times. A motion to amend the resolutions by substituting the words "stand by," for the word "strike," where they urge the settlers to "strike for their homes," was defeated with other amendments offered, and the original resolutions were adopted. Mr. MCLANE, of Boston, offered resolutions repudiating everything looking to a repudiation of the National Debt, welcoming immigration, and declaring that all men should receive the protection of our laws, but denying the right of capitalists to import human freight for the purpose of lessening wages and degrading labor, favoring a general adoption of the eight hour system, protesting against further land grants to private companies for railways or other purposes, and declaring that the time is ripe for the formation of a distinct political party in the interest of the working men. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. President TREVELLICK's address was submitted, with a report indorsing it, only so far as relates to the Chinese emigration question. Mr. QUINN, of the Committee, dissented from the majority report so far as it relates to the money and land question. Another member of the Committee dissented from its declaration on the subject of forming a political party.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Temperance Party Convention at Syracuse—A State Ticket Nominated—County Convention at Portland, Me.—Congressional Nomination in Illinois.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Anti-Dram-shop State Convention met here today. The attendance was small. A long and very radical address was adopted as the platform of the party. The following nominations, to be supported at the November election, were made: For Governor, MYRON H. CLARK; Lieutenant-Governor, C. C. LEIGH, of New-York; Controller, JAMES H. BRONSON, of Amsterdam; Inspector of State Prisons, H. WILCOX, of Tompkins; Canal Commissioners, JOHN B. EDWARDS, of Oswego, and W. W. DOWD, of Washington County. The State Committee appointed last December was continued.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 17.—The *Advertiser* estimates that, of the 151 delegates in the Republican County Convention here today, 110 are in favor of CHAMBERLAIN. The balance are classed as opposed to him or "indifferent."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—The Democrats of the Ninth Illinois District, yesterday, nominated THOMAS W. MCNEELY for Congress.

### Renomination of Hon. John A. Bingham for Congress.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 17.—At the Congressional Convention held at Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, in the Sixteenth Ohio District today, Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM was nominated for Congress on the third ballot.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* says that Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY will, in all probability, receive a renomination to Congress from that district by the unanimous vote of the approaching Republican Convention. Thus far no other candidate has been named for the office.

Col. CREBS, the candidate of the Democracy in the Thirteenth Illinois Congressional District, on accepting the nomination, said: "I do not want the negro to vote for me. The negro would be a fool to vote the Democratic ticket. Let him stand by his friends. The Republican Party gave him all his rights. Let him stand by that party.

A special dispatch to the Washington *Chronicle* from Florence, S. C., says: "The Republican Convention in WHITTEMORE's district nominated State Senator JOSEPH H. RAINEY, (colored,) both for the unexpired term of the Forty-first and the full term of the Forty-second Congress. WHITTEMORE's candidate only got nine out of thirty votes on an informal ballot."

The Boston *Post* says there is much to be done in Massachusetts to place the Democratic ranks in the most effective position for a vigorous contest. The home issues are not removed, and the national issues are matter of notoriety. There is a large liberal sentiment in the State that seeks safe direction, so that it may tell on the local and general result. This year, besides a Legislature and a State ticket, ten Congressmen are to be elected and a United States Senator is to be chosen. There is enough in this to challenge the personal attention of every citizen.

The Erie *Dispatch* of the 16th inst. says: At the fullest Democratic Convention assembled in this county for years, it was decided yesterday to devote the party to the work of disorganization. Aspirants for the empty honors of Democratic nominations must stand back. The race is to be open to Republicans; the old and spavined Democratic stagers must keep clear of the track and the party is to stake its fortunes on such imported stock as will not drive in Republican harness.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing from New-Hampshire, says the Republicans of the State are, as heretofore, united and enthusiastic. While they will doubtless refuse to incorporate in their platform a distinctive prohibition or constabulary plank, they will manifest a willingness to array the organization on the side of practical temperance as a moral conviction and a personal duty, but beyond this point they will not probably be induced to go. The names mentioned most prominent in connection with the Republican Gubernatorial nomination are those of Rev. JAMES PIKE of Newmarket, Hon. HORTON D. WALKER of Portsmouth, Hon. B. J. COLE of Gilford, and Hon. J. D. LYMAN of Exeter, all of whom are uncompromising Republicans and stanch temperance men.

# SARATOGA RACES.

## Fifth Day of the Summer Meeting.

### Charette Wins the Handicap, Withers' Filly the Two-Year-Old Race, and Midday the Free Handicap.

From Our Special Reporter.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1870.

There was a slight falling off in the attendance yesterday, showing that the racing was losing some portion of its interest as the meeting draws to a close. Still, the grand stand presented a superb appearance when viewed from the lawn below, the elegant and many-hued toilettes of the ladies lending an attractive charm to the scene. The sun's warm rays were agreeably tempered by a delightfully cool breeze, thus increasing the enjoyment of the visitors. The course was in splendid order, and as it is confessedly one of the fastest tracks in America, unusually good time was looked for.

The first race was a free handicap, dash of a mile, and brought out a good field of horses, among them *Alta Vela* and *Judge Curtis*, both winners at this meeting. These two monopolized the favor of the betting men, but they caught it heavily, for *Charette*, a complete outsider, selling at the rate of $20 in pools of $1,500, beat the two favorites, who ran second and third.

The second race, for two-year olds, was also a grievous disappointment to the knowing ones, and the fielders again had occasion to rejoice, for Mr. WITHERS' colt beat the favorite, on whose winning $300 to $100 was currently offered.

The third race, a dash of two miles, was the only race of the day won by the favorite, *Midday*, who had won the three-year-old race on Monday. She was again successful in landing the large stake her stable this time trusted her with. On the previous race, they lost their money by laying against her, under the impression that she was amiss.

THE ONE-MILE DASH.

This was a free handicap for all ages for a purse of $500, and had six runners—KEENE RICHARDS' gr. c. *Charette*, 3 years, 81 pounds; J. O'DONNELL'S ch. h. *Judge Curtis*, 5 years, 115 pounds; HUNTER & TRAVERS' ch. c. *Scathelock*, 3 years, 81 pounds; J. J. O'FALLON'S br. f. *Alta Vela*, 4 years, 106 pounds; J. MCCONNELL'S br. c. *Chillicothe*, 3 years, 90 pounds, and R. W. WALDEN'S ch. h. *Sanford*, 5 years, 108 pounds. The betting on this race, especially between *Judge Curtis* and *Alta Vela*, was heavy, while *Scathelock* had a strong party backing him on account of the favorable weight, 81 pounds, at which he was handicapped. *Judge Curtis* sold for $600, *Alta Vela* $515, *Scathelock* $135, field $140. *Alta Vela* was first off, with *Judge Curtis* second, *Scathelock* third, and *Chillicothe* fourth, and in this order they ran to the quarter-pole, where *Alta Vela* was a length in the lead. Along the backstretch *Judge Curtis* got on even terms with *Alta Vela*, *Charette* four lengths behind. At the half-mile pole the two leaders were still lapped, *Charette* third, *Chillicothe* fourth, *Scathelock* fifth, and *Sanford* last. *Alta Vela* gained on the lower end, and led *Judge Curtis* a length into the homestretch. The race home was apparently confined to the pair, when suddenly *Charette* came with a terrific rush half way up, caught and passed *Judge Curtis*, challenged *Alta Vela*, and won in the last few strides on the post by three parts of a length, *Judge Curtis* a length behind *Alta Vela*, *Scathelock* fourth, *Chillicothe* fifth, and *Sanford* last. Time—1:43¾. It is highly probable that if too much use had not been made of the favorite in racing with *Alta Vela*, that *Judge Curtis* would have been declared the winner. The low estimation in which the winner was held may be judged from the fact that in pools of $3,000 he sold only for $30.

FREE HANDICAP, purse $500, for all ages, one mile; conditions as of handicaps of third day.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Keene Richards' gr. c. Charette, 3 years, by Lightning, dam Lorette, 81 pounds | 1 |
| J. J. O'Fallon's br. m. Alta Vela, 4 years, by Vandal, dam Fillagree, 106 pounds | 2 |
| John O'Donnell's ch. h. Judge Curtis, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 115 pounds | 3 |
| Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Scathelock, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Fanny Washington, 81 pounds | 4 |
| Joseph McConnell's br. c. Chillicothe, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 90 pounds | 5 |
| R. W. Walden's ch. h. Sanford, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, 108 pounds | 6 |

Time—1:43¾.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP.

This was the second race, for a purse of $500, one mile, and four started for it—D. THOMAS' b. f. *Aureola*, 86 pounds; D. D. WITHERS' br. f. by *Leamington*, dam *Babta*, 88 pounds; KEENE RICHARDS' b. c. by *Knight of St. George*, dam by *Glencoe*, 90 pounds, and his ch. f. by *Lexington*, dam *Sally Lewis*, 87 pounds. The pool betting was $330 on RICHARDS' entry against $100 for the field. WITHERS' filly took the lead, with the *Sally Lewis* filly second and *Aureola* last, and they ran thus to the quarter, where WITHERS' filly was half a length in front, RICHARDS' colt third and *Aureola* last. The latter became third on the backstretch, WITHERS' filly preserving her leading position past the half-mile pole and along the lower stretch, turning into the last quarter half a length before RICHARDS' filly. Coming up to the stretch, *Aureola* came with a rush half way up, passed RICHARDS and challenged WITHERS; but the latter, after a punishing finish, won by half a length, RICHARDS' filly third and the colt last. Time—1:45¾.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, purse $500; for two-year olds; one mile; conditions as of above handicap.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. D. Withers' br. f. by Leamington, dam Babta, 88 pounds | 1 |
| B. G. Thomas' b. f. Aureola, by War Dance, dam Dixie, 86 pounds | 2 |
| A. Keene Richards' ch. f. by Lexington, dam Sally Lewis, 87 pounds | 3 |
| A. Keene Richards' b. c. by Knight of St. George, dam the dam of John Kilgour, 90 pounds | 4 |

THE TWO-MILE RACE.

The two-mile race was for a purse of $700, a handicap for all ages, and had six runners: *Tom Woolfolk*, 97 pounds; *Carrie Atherton*, 105 pounds; *R. B. Connolly*, 109 pounds; *Midday*, 87 pounds; *Abdel Kader*, 111 pounds, and *Climax*, 113 pounds. DOSWELL'S entry, *Midday* and *Abdel Kader*, sold for $800; *Carrie Atherton* for $525, *Connolly* $430, *Climax* $325, and *Tom Woolfolk* $20. *Midday*, with *Connolly* and *Carrie Atherton* alternately second, made the running from end to end, and won cleverly by two lengths; *Carrie Atherton* beating *Connolly* three lengths for second place; *Tom Woolfolk* fourth, *Climax* fifth, and *Abdel Kader* last. Time—3:38.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap, purse $700, for all ages, two miles, conditions as above.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thos. W. Doswell's b. f. Midday, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Nanette, 87 pounds | 1 |
| A. Keene Richards' b. m. Carrie Atherton, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Glycera, 105 pounds | 2 |
| John O'Donnell's ch. h. R. B. Connolly, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 109 pounds | 3 |
| Fisher & Carson's ch. g. Tom Woolfolk, aged, by Lexington, dam Floride, 97 pounds | 4 |
| R. W. Walden's b. h. Climax, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel, 113 pounds | 5 |
| Thos. W. Doswell's b. h. Abdel Kader, 5 years, by Australian, dam Rescue, 111 pounds | 6 |

Time—3:38.

This afternoon *Lucy* and *George Wilkes* trotted for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, on the Glen Mitchell half-mile track. *Lucy* won in three straight heats. Time—2:27½, 2:28, 2:27¼.

There are four races to-morrow, the last day of the meeting: A hurdle-race, with *Oysterman*, *Biddy Malone*, *Sir Joseph* and *Morris*; a three-quarter-mile dash for horses that have not won at the two meetings, with eight entries; a four-mile race with *Helmbold*, *Pat Malloy* and *Carrie Atherton*; a consolation purse, one mile and three-quarters, with *Glenelg*, *Alta Vela* and *Tom Woolfolk*. *Oysterman*, *Helmbold* and *Glenelg* are the favorites in the respective races.

### Murderous Affray on a Barge.

When the barge *William Myers* was off Governor's Island, last evening, an affray occurred on board which will probably result in the death of one of the parties concerned in it. The First Ward Boatmen's Guard had been upon a picnic, and had reached the point stated on their return to the City, when a quarrel arose between THOMAS MALONEY, an engineer employed at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, and DANIEL HOLLAND, alias Yank, a hackman, which ended in the latter's stabbing his antagonist in the right lung and the stomach, causing wounds which are considered dangerous. Upon the arrival of the barge at a North River pier, the assailant jumped ashore and escaped, but he is known to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, and will probably be arrested. The wounded man was taken to the Park Hospital by Officer THOMPSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The origin of the affray has not been ascertained by the Police.

### Clever Capture of a Burglar—Recovery of Stolen Property.

Detective REILLEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, last evening arrested one ROBERT PIERSON at No. 417 East Houston-street, who is charged with having committed two daring burglaries. Some time ago he was employed as a workman in ROCKWOOD's photographic gallery, No. 839 Broadway, but being discharged he soon after made a forcible entry during the night time into the place, and secured property valued at $250, which he carried away. From the rear of ROCKWOOD's gallery, he made an entrance into the premises of JOSEPH ISAACS, diamond broker, No. 57 East Thirteenth-street, which he rifled of a gold watch, a number of opera-glasses and other articles, altogether valued at $150, with which he also escaped. The case being given to Detective REILLEY, he soon traced the Rockwood burglary to PIERSON, and recovered all of the stolen property; but it is alleged that this having been secured, and $20 in addition promised, ROCKWOOD declined to make any complaint against the culprit, who therefore escaped punishment for that crime. But in making the entrance into the diamond broker's the burglar had cut his hand in breaking a pane of glass, and finding some of the paper in which ROCKWOOD's articles were wrapped, REILLEY suspected that PIERSON was guilty of the other offense, and arresting him, found all of ISAACS' property in his possession. The prisoner was locked up in the Mercer-street Police Station and will be arraigned, this morning, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice COX, where Mr. ISAACS will appear to prosecute.

## SHOCKING MURDER.

### A Lady Shot Dead by Her Son in New-Jersey—Escape of the Murderer—The Police in Pursuit of Him.

One of the most horrible murders that has ever been perpetrated in New-Jersey was committed on Tuesday night at a little hamlet called Longacoming, some little distance from Camden, N. J. The murderer's name is JOHN C. WARE, aged about twenty-four, who had been living with his mother, a very respectable lady of forty-eight or fifty, near Longacoming for a long time past. The cause of the murder is unknown, but it is thought to have been perpetrated in cold blood and without any provocation, for Mrs. WARE was of a very mild disposition. The weapon used was a revolver, which the young man, who has heretofore had the reputation of being somewhat "wild," had been in the habit of carrying. Mrs. WARE was instantly killed, and the matricide at once made his escape. The sound of the shot was heard, but no attention was paid, and no alarm given until later in the evening, when some neighbors entered the house to make an evening call, and discovered Mrs. WARE weltering in her blood upon the floor. The alarm was given, and the greatest excitement animated all the inhabitants of the little village. Parties were at once dispatched in all directions in pursuit of the murderer, for the absence of young WARE, and the fact that he was seen leaving the house late in the afternoon, at once indicated him as the assassin.

At the latest accounts the pursuit was actively pressed, and the Police of the various cities in New-Jersey and of Philadelphia were notified. There are of course the usual number of rumors about the dissipated character of the young man, and his long continued abuse of his mother. It is not known whether there was any difficulty between the murderer and his victim lately, though there are reports that Mrs. WARE, who was possessed of some little property, had refused to longer submit to the extravagance of her son. It is believed that young WARE has fled to Philadelphia or Baltimore, believing himself safer from pursuit in a crowded city than in skulking about the country. The greatest excitement prevails, and threats to lynch him are loudly expressed. The funeral of Mrs. WARE will take place after an inquest has been held.

## THE FENIAN PICNIC.

### A Large and Orderly Assemblage—Review and Address by John Savage.

The great picnic of the Fenian Brotherhood was held yesterday at Jones' Wood, and was very well attended. In the morning the greater part of the Fenian Legion of New-York assembled at Washington-square under command of Gen. DENIS F. BURKE, and soon after 11 o'clock marched by way of Fourth-street, Broadway, Astor-place and Second-avenue to Jones' Wood. The troops mustered nearly 700 men, and their appearance reflected great credit upon their commanding officer and his aids, Cols. LEONARD, BUTLER and O'ROURKE, Major HANNON and Lieuts. MEANEY and FLAHERTY. Brooklyn, Jersey City, Paterson and forty-seven districts of Manhattan were represented. Boston, Connecticut and California were also represented by delegates.

At 4 o'clock the Legion was prepared for review by Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, President of the Fenian Brotherhood. The men were first drawn up in line, then formed into columns of companies and marched past, after which Mr. SAVAGE made an address.

He was introduced by Mr. P. CAHILL, and on coming forward said: Although I don't think speech-making of much value, yet I bow to the good intentions of your Committee of Arrangements in bringing me before you today. It is now nearly a year since I had the felicity of addressing a great assemblage on these grounds. I had then just returned from that great nation which is now in the throes of agony for her liberty, perhaps her life. [Cheers for France.] I then brought you good news from your compatriots in Ireland. I was able to tell you that the factions which had existed so long, existed no longer; that all those who had been divided were now united in one organization, actuated by one desire, that of Ireland's freedom. The news I then brought you has not yet lost its effect, for the conviction is daily gaining ground that the perfect union of all Irishmen must be a grand point in all future action, the result of which must be beneficial for the cause which Ireland has at heart. In conjunction with a united Irish in Ireland, I have labored to make a united Irish in America. We all go for the union of the Irish here, but the union of the Irish in Ireland is paramount. Hon. Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kansas, once said he hoped to see the time when he could walk from sunrise to sunset, day after day, until he had traversed the length and breadth of this continent, and every man he met would be a citizen and a brother. He, the speaker, wished the same thing of Irishmen. Go to any part of the United States, from New-England to the Pacific coast, Irishmen and Fenians would be found. As he was crossing the Rocky Mountains, and while they stopped only twenty minutes, a Fenian came up to the car door and asked if JOHN SAVAGE was in the train. He had noticed, lately, that a great deal of space and attention had been given by the Press of New-York to the faction quarrels of the Irish—(loosen that flag and let me see the orange.) There is the orange and the green, the so-called emblems of two parties of Irish; but they are all Irishmen, and while that stupid quarrel was being carried on in New-York, their brethren in Ireland were peaceably fraternizing. The national Press of Ireland had said that the Orangemen celebrated their day without any disturbance, and openly declaring themselves emphatically Irishmen. The Orangemen here must be little posted in the onward progress of this country if they did not know that the factious spirit which once existed had been entirely wiped out by the Church Disenfranchisement bill. King WILLIAM III. carried the Orange colors out of respect to the Pope, whose ally he was. About the crisis in Europe, he would offer no opinion. But it was the duty of Irishmen in America not to evoke, provoke or cultivate that feeling which would breed disturbance between citizens of the United States, of whatever nationality they might be. While they were watching the course of events in Europe they had a difficult duty to perform; they must be sedulously careful not to aid in the promulgation of anything that might provoke dissension among the law-abiding citizens of this country, and when England takes sides in this contest nobody can blame you for taking sides also; but, until she does so, watch only. Irishmen must remember that their object is Ireland, and Ireland's freedom, not France or Prussia. [A voice: "But France will win."] Don't be in too great a hurry. There is time enough to charge when your Generals give the command. The speaker concluded by congratulating the men on their soldierly appearance and the precision of their drill, and also paid a high compliment to Gen. BURKE, their commanding officer.

Mr. W. E. ROBINSON was then called upon, but declined speaking, after which the men were dismissed and betook themselves to dancing, which they kept up with spirit until a late hour.

Mr. BRENTANO, (No. 33 Union-square,) has received the *Illustrated London News*, which contains some excellent war illustrations, and a good map of the scene of strife; the *Graphic*, a first-rate number; the *Saturday Review*, *Punch* and *Nature*. These and other foreign publications will be found at the well-known store where everything readable may always be obtained.

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Latest War News; Advance of the Prussians; Frightful Losses of the French; Great Battle near Metz; Strasbourg in Danger; Details of the Battle of Forbach; The Zouaves Annihilated; The New French Commanders.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The Southern Republicans; Republicans North and South; Mr. Boutwell's Views.

AGRICULTURAL.—Effect of Trees on the Soil and on Health; Effects of the Drouth; Condition of the Crops.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Prospect in New-York; The Congressional Committee's Address; Putting the Cart Before the Horse; Disinterring the Dead; Numbers and Generalship; Our Sea-Coast Defenses; France and the Invaders; A Retrospect; Admiral Farragut; The Republican Party in the Southern States; Issues of the Pending State Canvass; Effect of the War on Emigration.

THE MARKETS.—Review of the Money, Cattle and Produce Markets.

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## MARRIED.

STANTON—ERNST.—In Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia, July 25, by Rev. Dr. Steitz, EDGAR STANTON, United States Consul at Bristol, England, to HELENA ERNST, of the former city.

## DIED.

BAYLEY.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

BOYD.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, of congestion of the brain, JAMES BOYD, Jr., twin son of James and Sarah J. Boyd, aged 5 months and 15 days.

The remains were taken to Chicago for interment.

BROWNELL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Holland, West 14th-st., Mrs. CHARLOTTE DICKENSON BROWNELL, widow of the late Bishop of Connecticut.

The remains will be taken to Hartford.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Esopus, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, WILLIAM R., son of Abraham and Catherine Brinckerhoff, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church, Freehold, N. J., at 10½ o'clock on Friday, the 19th inst. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-street at 7 A. M.

CAVANNAH.—At Catskill, Aug. 15, of apoplexy, CATHARINE, widow of the late William A. Cavannah.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this day (Thursday,) at 10½ A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, John J. Morris, No. 117 West 21st-st.

FITCH.—At Yonkers, Aug. 7, of cholera infantum, GRACE HAWLEY, only child of Theodore and Kate H. Fitch, aged 6 months and 8 days.

Funeral from parents' residence in Yonkers, Thursday, 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—At Mount Kisco, Tuesday, Aug. 16, HOWARD, son of John H. and Mary W. Johnson, aged 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 52 East 49th-st., on Thursday morning, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, WILLIAM FRANKLIN JACKSON, son of Wm. H. and Mary V. Jackson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Freehold, N. J., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages at the Amboy boat, pier No. 1 North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friday, to proceed to Green-Wood.

PETTIGREW.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, JENNIE C., wife of James R. Pettigrew, and daughter of Robert and Jennie McQuhae, in the 27th year of her age. Also, infant son of James R. and Jennie C. Pettigrew.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their late residence, No. 209 East 46th-st., on Friday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SCRYMSER.—Suddenly, at West Point, of disease of the heart, ANNIE F., wife of Walden P. Scrymser, and daughter of John B. James, of Riverdale.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the house of Mr. James Scrymser, No. 41 West 29th-st.

SAMMIS.—At the residence of her grand-father, Col. John S. Sammis, near Jacksonville, on Sunday, 31st July, 1870, MAUD MARY, the only child of Edmund Gaines and Eliza Willis Sammis, aged 8 months and 18 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

THOMAS.—In Jersey City (late Hudson City) on Wednesday, 17th inst., HENRY A., youngest child of Henry A. and M. Louise Thomas, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, corner of Magnolia-avenue and Summit-street, on Friday afternoon, 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

VARNUM.—At Morristown, N. J., Aug. 16, JOSEPH B., infant son of Joseph B. and Helen T. Varnum, aged 5 months and 6 days.

WYMAN.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 17, LUKE WYMAN, aged 88 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, J. B. Hutchinson, St. Marks-place, near New-York-avenue, Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HANCOCK LODGE, No. 49, I. O. O. F.—Brethren: You are requested to meet at our rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday, Aug. 18, at 1 o'clock precisely, to attend the funeral of our late brother, JAMES GALWAY.

A. ELLIOT BACON, N. G.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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## A SUMMER RETREAT.

### Life by the Lake-Side—Rambles and Sports in Orange County—Primitive Natives and Rural Pleasures.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREENWOOD LAKE, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1870.

Of all the divisions of water on the globe, lakes seem to be regarded with especial fondness by the New-Yorker, who wishes to find "some boundless contiguity of shade" where bricks and mortar are not, and where gold, stocks and the state of the market are things unknown. He seems to tolerate seas only because they are large lakes, ponds because they are small lakes, and approve of rivers as they are the supplies or outlets of lakes. These appear to attract all visitors. The mountains have their hundreds, the sea-shore its thousands, but the lakes have their tens of thousands of admirers. They are especially attractive as affording most of the pleasures of the sea-shore without any of its inconveniences. One can bathe and laugh at the idea of an undertow, and can emerge triumphant, without having his eyes, mouth, ears and nose stopped with sand. The bare, monotonous flat of the sea-shore is replaced by bold and attractive scenery, and one can take long walks, drives or mountain clamberings without once losing sight of water.

Greenwood Lake, where I am at present sojourning, lies in the southern part of Orange County, New-York. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about ten miles in length and of varying width. From its edge rise abruptly on every side steep hills. In this natural basin lies the lake, like a watery gem in its setting of wooded hills. From the top of one of these ridges the whole valley lies spread out to the view. On the right boldly rises Mount Sugar Loaf, while on the left lie Mount Adam and Mount Eve in conjugal ties that even Chicago could not sunder. Glancing over a wide stretch of rolling and beautifully-diversified country, the eye encounters the Showangum range, while, sweeping along the horizon just above it, may be seen on a clear day a faint blue mass which is pronounced to be the Catskills. In the depths of the lake are to be found all the representatives of the finny tribe that in such places most do congregate. King Pickerel, however, is the mighty potentate in that watery realm, and is at once the dread of smaller fry, and the object of the sportsman's anxious solicitude and care. The trolling-spoon glitters daily in the pellucid waters, the genuine disciple of IZAAK WALTON broils daily on his raft, while the restless fisherman paddles hither and thither, all in the hope of getting a friendly recognition from his finny majesty. Once in a while a large mess is caught. A gentleman, a day or two before our arrival, had caught sixty pickerel in one day's fishing. It is a most remarkable circumstance that these large messes are almost always caught the "day before yesterday," or at some equally indefinite period. No one has ever been known to catch them, no one has seen them when caught, but a day or two after the news is promulgated. We do not mean to insinuate anything. We merely chronicle this as a piscatorial phenomenon.

This is, indeed, a land flowing with milk, if not with honey. The reign of King Cotton at the South, or Prince Erie at the North, is nothing to the way the mild-eyed kine exert their gentle sway over the inhabitants of Orange County. It is "milk, milk, everywhere," and if you are in some boarding-houses, you may aptly conclude, "nor any drop to drink." Creameries, as they are called, for the reception of milk, are established everywhere, and "from morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve," the traffic continues. All day long a ceaseless stream of wagons, in all stages of dilapidation and decay, drawn by all varieties of quadrupeds, from the sleek, well-fed household favorite, to the starved, bony hack, conveys to its destination what a friend, observing a bovine, whose caudal appendage had been somewhat abbreviated, called the "lack-tail fluid." In this part of the country "the cattle on a thousand hills" become a reality and an eminently useful one.

The inhabitants of the immediate vicinity of Greenwood Lake, are decidedly of a primitive class. A little patch of ground and the lake, are all they have to depend upon for subsistence. Living, as many of them do, a whole family in a two-roomed cabin, they are decidedly a social problem. A locomotive to them is a hidden mystery; a daily newspaper, or, in fact, any newspaper at all, "a consummation devoutly to be wished" but seldom attained. Still, rude as they are, they have many of the traits that civilization cannot give. Every article of furniture is scrupulously clean, the old moss-grown-well is hospitably full, and a call for a drink of cold water will bring you their only glass polished to a crystal brightness, filled with water, beside which the nectar of the gods would be insipid. They are, perhaps, behind the age. They probably know little and care little as to what BISMARCK is plotting behind that high German brow; what he will tell King WILLIAM to do next, or what the Prince of WALES is doing in Denmark. They do not know how CHARLES DICKENS died, and are, perhaps, ignorant of the fact that such a man ever lived. They do not know who won the Queen's Cup, or was victorious in the ocean race. They have no idea what Gen. GRANT is doing at Long Branch, or Commodore VANDERBILT at Saratoga—in short, how the world is moves on in spite of Papal infallibility.

The hotel accommodations at the Lake are excellent. The Windermere Cottage is shortly to be enlarged to satisfy the demands of guests, and the Brandon House is well filled. The sojourners at these two houses bear, of course, much of the character of Summer guests at every place of resort. There are a few who seek enjoyment and health, and find both. Then, again, there are those young ladies who never appear out of doors until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then in a most elaborate toilet; and there are those young gentlemen who spend the most of their days in the billiard or bar-rooms—all flattering themselves that they are gaining health the most robust. There is, of course, the manœuvring mamma with her tribe of marriageable daughters; the young "catches" just coming into capillary bloom; the traveled tourist, who has been everywhere; the heiress and the adventurer—all are here, and every fortnight papa runs up from the hot, dusty City, gets a whiff of fresh air, and returns like a broker to his gold.

To those who wish a quiet but thoroughly pleasant place of resort, we cannot too highly recommend Greenwood Lake. D. D. L.

### A Veteran Widower—He Goes to Meet His Affianced and Marries Another Girl—A Touching Prayer.

The Kokomo, Ind., *Tribune*, of a recent date, has the following:

On Wednesday last a wagon arrived in this city from the neighborhood of Middle Fork, containing the following persons: MILTON BIRELEY, an engineer in the saw-mill of a Mr. MORRISON, LUCINDA and MARY ANN MORRISON, and Mr. and Mrs. DONOHUE, the latter a sister of Mr. BIRELEY. The object of the visit was to meet Miss LIZZIE LANKER, of Richmond, Ind., to whom Mr. BIRELEY was to be married. Having implicit confidence in the sincerity and honor of Miss LANKER, he went to the Clerk, KI WINSLOW, proved the age of Miss LANKER and secured license. The party at the proper time went to the train, as they say, but failed to see Miss LANKER. BIRELEY was not to lose a wife in this way, so he proposed to LUCINDA MORRISON and was accepted. He came down town, went to the Clerk again, returned the license, and upon the statement of himself, his sister, and the sister of his sweet LUCINDA, he obtained a new license. The party then sought and found Rev. Mr. PUCKETT, a New Light preacher, lately removed here, who bound the twain in the happy bonds of wedlock. The entire party, happy as so many morning stars, especially MILTON and LUCINDA, struck out for Middle Fork. But LIZZIE LANKER had arrived here from Richmond, and could not understand why her MILTON was not there. She sought him, but found him not. LIZZIE was going to see about it. She found a wagon going to New London. On this she took passage. At that place she secured a Mr. FUNK, a churn peddler, to drive her to Middle Fork. She arrived at DONOHUE's ten minutes after the other party had reached that place. When she appeared before the door, BIRELEY appeared in the door, and as soon as he saw who she was, he turned into something that looked like a petrified man. For a time he could not move a muscle, but his eyes, or close his opened mouth. LIZZIE settled with Mr. FUNK and then walked in. MILTON regained his senses and introduced the visitor to his wife. LIZZIE took the matter more coolly at first than could have been expected. She talked kindly, heard and made explanations, and said: "Let us pray." The entire party knelt. Miss LANKER with trembling voice uttered the following prayer:

> "Our Father, who art in heaven, Thou who carest for Thy children, who lovest the fatherless, the orphan and the unprotected, have pity on me. O give me power to bear this affliction, this deep humiliation. Have mercy on this new wife. While I thank Thee, O God, for my deliverance from such a fickle husband, from such a pitiable creature, I would ask Thy blessing upon his poor wife. Give her grace to bear the affliction of such a husband. Keep him from drink, and may he become a better man. Watch over me, our Father, and preserve me from ever again approaching so nearly to utter ruin. Give me strength to return to my home, and preserve my sex from such men. Hear me and keep me in Thy love. Amen."

After this prayer, LIZZIE, who had appeared to be cool, showed signs of intense excitement and fainted. She was watched throughout the night, was kindly cared for, but was not able until after two days to return to her home. She left this city on Friday for Richmond. Mrs. BIRELEY has since been sick, and is still in a dangerous condition. MILTON BIRELEY has now his fourth wife, although he is not above thirty-five years old. He was in town on Monday looking for a situation. His wife's brother, in whose employ he was, not being pleased with the condition of things, has discharged him. The above is not a fancy sketch, but true, as we learn it from the best authority.

## CURRENT NOTES.

Hillsborough, N. H., is to have a musical convention on the 27th inst.

The value of real estate at Springfield, Mass., is estimated at $18,843,990.

The work on the new Capitol at Albany is being rapidly pushed forward.

The citizens of Richmond, Va., suffer from a scarcity of ice.

The first steamer on the Staunton (Va.) River was launched on the 12th inst.

The State Prison in Jefferson, Ind., has twenty-one prisoners who are serving out life sentences.

The handsome Marquis of Sligo, Ireland, has caused a serious palpitation of the feminine heart at the "Hub."

There are nine pin factories in Rhode Island, which turn out six million points per diem. Happy State.

The strike of the miners at Kingston, Ill., has ended in the return of the strikers to work at the Company's terms.

A poor baker of Lynn, Mass., was robbed of $1,500 a few days back by a sneak-thief, who called at his house during a temporary absence.

The Eighth Jewish Synagogue at Boston was dedicated on Sunday last with appropriate ceremonies.

An extensive deposit of marl has been discovered about eight miles from Hamilton, Canada. A sample of it has been sent to Toronto to be analyzed.

The coal miners of Clay County, Ill., have not yet succeeded in arranging their grievances with the employers, and work continues suspended.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is to have its sole terminus at Duluth, Wis., during the six years ensuing, in consideration of procuring the land, to be occupied by stores, without cost.

ALFRED ELSON has undertaken the task of walking back and forth from Augusta to Lewiston, Me., a distance of thirty miles, every day for a week.

The monotony of Springfield, Mass., was relieved on Monday last by a foot-race between the Postmaster of the city and a sturdy blacksmith. The prize was $20; and the son of Vulcan was declared the winner.

Several young ladies of Elkhorn, Wis., recently demonstrated their belief in the doctrines of LUCY STONE BLACKWELL and ANNA DICKINSON, by starting on an excursion into the country without male incumbrances.

There is an old gentleman named HAYNER, at Hamburg, Mich., who has completed his one hundred and second birthday, and is still in good health. His wife, aged 101, died quite recently.

A woman named FOGARTY, residing at Syracuse, N. Y., is accused of having starved one of her children to death. Another child, two years of age, was reduced to a skeleton. It was found wrapt in a blanket, and under the influence of paregoric.

A boy of sixteen, giving the name of JOHN GEESY, made a "goose" of himself a few days since at Pittsburg, Penn., by getting married to a girl of fifteen. The ceremony was performed with the concurrence of the mothers of the interesting pair.

A gentleman named RIPPLE has been subsisting on boiled corn for several years, in accordance with the desire of a spirit, who once appeared to him, and promised a long lease of life, provided he would renounce the use of all other kinds of food.

Three Christian Brothers emigrated to St. Louis in 1849, and began to teach school in that city. Their number has since increased to fifty-seven, in addition to a novitiate of thirty. They give their services to the city at $300 a year each. Most of the schools are under their control.

A man named M. THORNE has been in communication with the Chief of Police of St. Louis in reference to a beautiful but erring New-York girl, whom he offers to marry if it should meet with the approval of her grief-stricken parents. He hails from Chicago, and claims to have plenty of means and a good education.

A young girl named GIBHOUSE put a period to her existence, at St. Louis, a few nights since, in consequence of having received no communication from her lover for several days. The excitement of watching the mail day after day unseated her reason, and she swallowed a large dose of morphine.

The examination in the case of the young man, CLAPHAM, who is in custody at Albany, charged with robbing the United States mail, will be resumed to-morrow. The evidence already adduced goes to show that he had been seen on one occasion destroying a number of letters in a stove at his lodgings.

Co-operation does not seem to thrive in Pennsylvania. By a report from Pittston, we learn that the business of the Co-operative Association in that city is being wound up, preparatory to a collapse. The goods, although offered at cost price, do not find ready purchasers. It is wonderful how blind the working men are to their own interests.

Mr. CHARLES O. BLOMERTH, of Everett, Mass., has built a house two stories in height, with his own hands. Immediately over the door there is a brick bearing date 1795, which was brought from the ruins of a church in Sweden. The building has a handsome Mansard roof. It is surrounded by a wall, which is also the work of Mr. BLOMERTH.

There is now no doubt of the lynching of CHARLES BACK, the murderer of the GOODE family, on Favorite Island, Tenn., by a band of masked men, who took him from the custody of the jailer at Austin, last week, and hung him over the grave of one of his victims. It is reported that he made a full confession of his crime as the rope was being adjusted around his neck.

Judge GILLESPIE, of Illinois, is so doubtful of the construction of the law in relation to adultery, as far as regards whites and blacks, that he recently decided to give the benefit of his uncertainty to Col. JOHN THOMAS, who has been under indictment for that crime with a black woman, for quite a considerable time. The motion was made in the Circuit Court to quash the indictment, and it was acceded to for the reason named.

The Fultonville (N. Y.) *Republican* requests us to correct a statement about the murderer of THOMAS BURDICK, at St. Johnsville, N. Y., which was copied into the TIMES of the 11th ult. from the Utica *Observer*. It was claimed that he had married the daughter of JAMES QUACKENBUSH, of London, and that, as the heir of the latter, he should be worth several thousand dollars, and it now appears that there was no foundation whatever for such a report.

### The Digby Child Stealer—Her Arrest in Mobile.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th inst. says:

Special Officer JOURDAN will arrive in the city this morning with the woman LOUISA MURRAY, accused of kidnapping the child of Mr. DIGBY. Her arrest was effected yesterday, in Mobile, where she resides, by Officer JOURDAN. The celerity and skill manifested by Superintendent BADGER by the arrest of this woman is certainly commendable. There is very little doubt of her guilt. There is a chain of circumstantial evidence, fixing the crime upon her, that admits of scarcely a possibility of her innocence. By the confession of the little girl of ELLEN, it was her aunt LOUISA who brought the child to her house, on the corner of Camp and Bellecastle streets. The young white girl now staying at the house of Mrs. FOLLIN, says that she went to the house of LOUISA MURRAY, in Mobile, about the 15th of June, and the woman informed her that she had just returned from New-Orleans, where she spent several weeks. When this girl and the MURRAY woman came over here, the 22d of July, LOUISA MURRAY saw and familiarly addressed the child of Mr. DIGBY as it played in the room. Her description, too, answers perfectly that of the abductress. Two facts, however, are above conjecture. She was in the city when the child was stolen, and she took it to the house of ELLEN FOLLIN. Unless she can explain these facts away her culpability is beyond denial.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, no sale was made. Quite a large number of persons were in attendance, however, expecting the sale of two pieces of leasehold property, advertised for the day. One on Eighth-street, near Broadway, and the other, on the Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The sale did not take place, and no reason being assigned for the postponement, considerable disappointment was manifested. The principal sale of today is that at Carlstadt, N. J., under the direction of Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, a full report of which will be given to-morrow.

The sale of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, which began on Tuesday, of lots at Scranton, Penn., is, we learn from private advices received, meeting with great success. The attendance of buyers is large and considerable interest is manifested. The lots sold, each being 25x100, have thus far averaged from $130 to $150 apiece. The aggregate of the sale will reach the large sum of $200,000. On Tuesday eighty-five lots were disposed of and yesterday 292. The sale will be concluded today. The auctioneers have reason to congratulate themselves at this, the successful result of their effort.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

| | |
|---|---|
| **NEW-YORK.** | |
| Columbia-st., e. s., 21 ft. s. of Houston-st., 17.9x50 | $6,000 |
| 9th-st., s. s., 313 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x76 | 11,000 |
| 11th-st., s. s., 269 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.8 | 15,500 |
| 14th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x126 | 31,000 |
| 30th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x44.10 | 9,500 |
| 46th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x116.3x26.9x96.6 | 3,325 |
| 46th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x77.6x26.9x87.1 | 2,950 |
| 52d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5 | 9,000 |
| 60th-st. and Lexington-av., n. w. corner, 22x100 5 | 37,000 |
| 76th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2 | 4,650 |
| 120th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 | 6,000 |
| **KINGS COUNTY.** | |
| *Brooklyn.* | |
| Bergen-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Underhill-av., 50x105.7 | $6,000 |
| Commercial and Ann sts., n. e. cor., 478x235.7x489x230 | 200,000 |
| Carroll-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x84.6 | 240 |
| Grand-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25x100 | 2,400 |
| Harrison-st., n. s., 336.7 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 24x99.10 | 8,000 |
| India-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100 | 1,450 |
| Jacob-st., n.w. s., 190 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 20x100 | 1,500 |
| Navy-st., No. 341, old No., contract | 6,125 |
| Pacific-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Troy-av., 25x135 | 750 |
| Quincy-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100 | 8,000 |
| Raymond-st., w. s., 208 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x100.6 | 9,000 |
| Wilson-st. and Lee-av., n. e. corner, 25x85.7 | 7,000 |
| 2d-st., e. s., 65 ft. n. of South 4th-st., 20x125 | 7,000 |
| 3d-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x80 | 8,000 |
| 6th-av., w. s., 26.4 ft. n. of Prospect-av., 18x80 | 8,500 |
| 14th-st., n. s., 416 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x100 | 2,960 |
| 66th-st., w. s., 205 ft. s. of 6th-av., indefinite | 200 |
| Atlantic-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Utica-av., 22x99.1 | 1,700 |
| Fulton-av., n. s., 179 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25.7x94 | 6,000 |
| Flushing-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 | 4,600 |
| Williamson-av., e. s., 725 ft. s. of Stratford-place, 25x100 | 275 |
| Williamson-av., e. s., 750 ft. s. of Stratford-place, 25x100 | 275 |
| **RICHMOND COUNTY.** | |
| *Carleton.* | |
| Adjoining land of John Vanderbilt, 25 5-6 acres | $52,000 |
| Pond road, 100 ft. n. of A. Dunham's, 210x333 | 800 |
| Grand View Park, corner Park and Atlantic avs., 1 8-100 acres | 486 |
| *Factoryville.* | |
| Shore road, adjoining land of Geo. Frake, 23.10x45 | $950 |
| *New-Brighton.* | |
| Brook-st., s. e. s., 152 ft. s. of Jersey-st., 25x125 | $400 |
| *Middleton.* | |
| Lot in burying-ground, 300 square feet | $90 |
| **NEW-JERSEY.** | |
| *Jersey City.* | |
| York-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Green, 25x100 | $3,500 |
| Lots Nos. 38 and 39, block No. 339, Sisson's map, 50x100 | 1,830 |
| Lots Nos. 17 and 37, block No. 342, Sisson's map, 50x100 | 3,130 |
| Lots Nos. 40, 41, 42 and 43, block No. 341, Sisson's map, 100x100 | 3,720 |
| South 1st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x160 | 2,000 |
| South 1st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x100 | 1,000 |
| Madison-av., s. s., 149 ft. s. of Newark and N. J. Plank road, 25x74 | 8,000 |
| Prospect-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 50x100 | 6,000 |
| *Bayonne.* | |
| Abby-st. and Avenue A, n. e. cor., 28x100 | $2,000 |
| *Hamson.* | |
| Davis-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-st., 52x180 | $340 |
| *Union Township.* | |
| Hudson-av., s. s., lots Nos. 307 and 308, block No. 31, on Hexamer's map, 51x100 | $1,200 |

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements; grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable; price $9,000, $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $200 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York, offer an elegant residence, gas, water, fountains, stables, six acres of fruit, forest trees, &c., at a sacrifice. Rent furnished with privilege of purchase.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—AT GREENPOINT, NEAR the 10th and 23d-st. Ferries to New-York, a substantial two-story brick building, 80x100 feet, with adjoining lots. Inquire of SAM'L D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Bank Building.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from Sept. 1, apartments in a private house for house-keeping; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address J. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE in the vicinity of 5th-av., between 43d and 52d sts. Address, with particulars, rent, &c., &c., J. H., Box No. 11.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE, BERRY FARM, CARLSTADT, N. J., THURSDAY, Aug. 18, At 1 o'clock, on premises. JOHNSON & MILLER Will positively sell the balance of the BERRY FARM, near Carlstadt Depot, consisting of 500 choice lots, as above, without limit or reservation. Free excursion. Free collation. Terms easy. Perfect title. Free tickets of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—JOSEPH H. G. MCGLONE, plaintiff, against JAMES GOODWIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1870, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction on the 1st day of October, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Benj. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, the following-described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the south-easterly corner of Rivington and Willett streets, with the buildings thereon erected, commencing at a point on the southerly side of Rivington-street, formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said street with the easterly side of Willett-street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of said Rivington-street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Willett-street seventy feet, thence westerly and parallel with Rivington-street twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and along the easterly side of said Willett-street seventy feet to the point or place of beginning.—New-York, Aug. 17, 1870.

L. S. CHATFIELD, Referee.

STEPHEN J. COLAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au18-law6wTh*

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. TUESDAY AUG. 23. AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES. GRAND CONTINUATION SALE. 270 SPLENDID LOTS on the VAN NUBSE FARM, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J. MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY. UNPARALLELED FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The storm Aug. 10 compelled an adjournment after half of the property had been sold to appreciative buyers. The disappointment expressed by scores who wished to purchase one or more lots has induced the owner to consent to offer the balance on TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

His instructions to the auctioneers are positive to sell every lot to the highest bidder, regardless of price.

A SPLENDID COLLATION, consisting of ice-cream and other luxuries, will be served up under a fine tent on arrival of cars.

How to go: Take 10 o'clock train from foot of Cortlandt-st. on morning of sale, Aug. 23.

MAPS AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st.

## FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;

BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;

BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST

COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

No. 36 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State.

Bids will be accepted or rejected and bidders advised promptly.

Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1873, preferred.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

## FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH

AND

DENVER CITY

Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL

RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY,

Transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau St.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES. FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

*To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against negotiating check No. 29,566, dated Aug. 15, 1870, drawn by Murray, Ferris & Co., on the Fulton National Bank, for $539 24 to my order, and indorsed by me, the same having been lost or stolen. Payment has been stopped.

HENRY MANGLES.

## FINANCIAL.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.

SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.

PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.

MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., And for sale by the BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

## DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1870.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Office of the GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Secretary of War, the Chief Signal Officer of the army is empowered to enlist a number of suitable persons to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the army, for the duties of "the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the Northern lakes and seaboard," in compliance with a resolution of Congress.

The character of the observations to be had at different stations throughout the country, and the meteorological reports to be made, render the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge acquired will be valuable hereafter.

The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature as, with care and diligence, will permit time to be devoted to study. The pay and allowances of these non-commissioned officers, when not serving with troops, amount to about $900 per annum; when serving with troops, about $360; in the latter case, quarters, fuel, subsistence and clothing are provided by the Government.

The number of appointments being necessarily limited, each candidate will be subject to an examination.

Applications setting forth character, acquirements and fitness, with testimonials, may be addressed to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, No. 1,719 G-street, Washington, D. C.

Circulars, giving full particulars, will be furnished on application to this office.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NATIONAL White Lead and Zinc Works, No. 180 Front-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed, by order of the Court, receiver of the property and effects of the late firm of CHRISTAL & STRUTHERS, No. 180 Front-st., New-York, and have taken possession at the above place, and am now offering for sale the stock and property of said firm.

Dealers will find it to their interest to call and buy, as I am offering at cost.

All parties indebted to said firm are required to make payment to me only. All parties having claims against said firm will present the same to me for adjustment.

Payment of all demands due said firm must be made without delay, or proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

The balance of stock unsold will be sold at public auction, at No. 180 Front-st., New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JACOB VANDERPOEL, Receiver.

Dated Aug. 1, 1870.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavement representing themselves as the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is now laid on 6th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 116 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.

C. G. WATERBURY, President.

CORDOVA NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—All parties who may have sent or intend to send goods to this exhibition are requested to forward at once advice of same, and of the space required, to the Argentine Legation, Washington, or to EWD. F. DAVISON, Argentine Consul-General, No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York.

ALEXANDER LEMON IS AUTHORIZED to collect all debts belonging to the late deceased ROBERT LEMON, flax-dresser, New-York, and to pay all claims properly authenticated. Address SPENCER, HOWLETT & CO., No. 88 Walker-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—How to save your carpets—have them freed from dust and moths by the New-York Steam Carpet Cleaning Establishment, W. H. JORDAN, Proprietor, Nos. 437 and 439 West 45th-st. Orders sent by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

## MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

## FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, NEW FALL STYLES—Leghorns, Straws, Neapolitans, and all kinds new shapes at bargains, this day. This is valuable. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 15th May, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING, BALTIMORE, Md.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "obstructions" from the channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:

At Warwick Bar, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three (3) small schooners, 50, 60 and 80 tons, old measurement.

At Drury's Bluff, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram *Fredericksburg*, sunk with armor, guns, &c., on board; iron gun-boat *Raleigh*, 150 tons, old measurement, sunk with guns, &c., on board; war-steamer *Jamestown*, wooden, 1,200 tons, sunk with guns, &c., on board; steamer *Curtis Peck*, 450 tons, old measurement; schooners *Wythe*, 300 tons; *Roach*, 225 tons; brig 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet high.

At Trent's, or Graveyard Reach, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner *Gallego*, 250 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot-boat *Plume*, 87 tons, old measurement.

Below Aikens, or Varina, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, part of remains of old Military Bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.

Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1½ P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Union Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, NO. 126 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1,000; Mattresses, hair, 300; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woolen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7,000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown, and any information given at the Office, No. 126 Wooster-st., near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed, "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR TENT-POLES.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 20th day of September, 1870, for furnishing at this depot 2,000 sets common or A Tent-poles, more or less.

The Poles to be manufactured from the best clear white pine.

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at the Quartermasters' offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Michigan.; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind., and Washington, D. C.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Tent-poles."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HOYT, A. Q. M. and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK and HENRY BOWERS, Jr., have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOWERS & BOOCOCK, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c., at No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK,

HENRY BOWERS, JR.

AUG. 15, 1870.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. C. WESTERVELT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. P. WESTERVELT,

RICHARD P. BUNDLE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1870.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between A. G. THOMPSON and J. P. BATTERSON, truckmen, is this day dissolved.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Palmyra, Thurs., Aug. 18 | Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1 |
| Tarifa, Saturday, Aug. 20 | Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7 |
| Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24 | Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8 |
| Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25 | Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14 |
| Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31 | Nemesis, Thurs., Sept. 15 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.

Return tickets..........$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| Europa..........Sat., Aug. 20 | Caledonia...Wed., Aug. 24 |
| Cambria.......Sat., Aug. 27 | Britannia...Wed., Sept. 14 |
| Anglia..........Sat., Sept. 3 | Iowa..........Wed., Sept. 21 |
| India...........Sat., Sept. 10 | Caledonia...Wed., Oct. 5 |
| Australia.......Sat., Sept. 17 | Britannia...Wed., Oct. 26 |
| Columbia......Sat., Sept. 24 | Iowa..........Wed., Nov. 2 |

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

### NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

DENMARK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Steam-ship DENMARK, from Havre, will discharge under general order, at Pier No. 49 North River, on Friday, 19th inst., at 7 A. M. Consignees are requested to remove their goods as soon as landed. F. W. J. HURST, Manager, No. 69 Broadway.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 1

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE INMAN STEAM-SHIP CITY OF DUBLIN will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 3 P. M., taking a limited number of steerage passengers at $30 currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Cabin, (single berth). | $75 | Steerage......... | $30 |
| To London......... | 80 | To London......... | 35 |
| To Paris......... | 90 | To Paris......... | 38 |
| To Halifax, N. S......... | 20 | To Halifax, N. S......... | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY.Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

### IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

### CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Class. | Steerage. |
|---|---|
| $125 to $170. | $60. |

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..............Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.

O. COHEN & Co., Agts., Savannah. R. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

## SHIPPING.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class side-wheel-steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The steam-ship VICTOR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

## INSTRUCTION.

### THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

### THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Several eminent Professors have been engaged.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.

Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

### MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

### SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

### FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.

References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.

For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

### MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

### MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

### MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

### A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

### MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

### RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

### MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children, At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

### SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

### DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

### MRS. WILLIAMS'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 28 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV. The school will open Sept. 21. The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN. —Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 48th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

## INSTRUCTION.

### A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

### MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES and NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

### MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

### MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

### ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

### SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

### MISS MERLE'S,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, For young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

### MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

### MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

### MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 50 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

### MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

### MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

### FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL for Boys, No. 1,193 Broadway, (Apollo Hall Building,) Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.—Fits for Cornell, Princeton, Columbia, Wesleyan, Harvard, New-York School of Mines, and any other College, but especially for Yale and the Sheffield Scientific School, New-Haven. Well established and equipped, earnest and thorough. Takes pupils at any age or time. Address Rev. H. M. COLTON, Principal, Middletown, Conn., till Sept. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH. A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.— Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year. S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13. EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, 77 Cedar-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

## INSTRUCTION.

### MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

### RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

### HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Harvard College. | Year begins Sept. 29. |
| University Lectures, (35 courses,) | Year begins Sept. 29. |
| Divinity School. | Year begins Sept. 29. |
| Law School. | Year begins Sept. 29. |
| Medical School. | Winter Session begins Nov. 2. |
| Dental School. | Winter Session begins Nov. 2. |
| Lawrence Scientific School. | Year begins Sept. 29. |
| Mining School. | Year begins Sept. 29. |
| Agricultural School. | (To be opened in Sept., 1871.) |
| Astronomical Observatory. | |
| Museum of Comparative Zoology. | |
| Peabody Museum of Archæology. | |
| Episcopal Theological School. | Year begins Sept. 21. |

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.

The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.

There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.

The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.

For catalogues or other documents address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

### MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY, FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

### MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

### YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 203, Yonkers, N. Y.

### WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
(MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

### HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, HENRY BARTLETT, } Principals and Proprietors.

### HOME INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

A LADY ENGAGED IN TEACHING wishes a large room, furnished, or partly so, in a private family, in a central part of the City, in exchange for lessons on the piano or in French; highest references. Address for one week Mrs. FORSTE, No. 72 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL, DANBURY, CONN., A home school for misses, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

## LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

## TEACHERS.

A LADY PROFESSOR JUST ARRIVED from Germany, excellent and well experienced teacher of music, French and German, and speaking English well, is desirous of finding engagements as visiting governess or teacher in schools or families; best references given and required. Apply to Miss B., care of Mr. Christern, foreign book-seller, No. 77 University-place.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher of English in a school, or as governess; would accept the position of companion or amanuensis to a lady; can give high recommendation from one of the oldest colleges of New-York; best references; no objection to travel. Address C. H., Station F.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF LONG experience in teaching English and mathematics, a position as teacher or of trust; that of private teacher preferred; strict attention to order and morals; best testimonials. Address CHARLES, Fishkill Village, N. Y.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.

CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix.
EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.

f10-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 73 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next. —Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.

MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MAHLON APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE.

je30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870.

GEORGE L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. NEVIUS,
Executors, &c.

je30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 24 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1870.

SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.

je9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870.

JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL, Executor.

mh17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at the store of Wood Gibson, Jr., No. 793 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870.

JAMES BLAKLEY, Executor.

mh17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.

ROBERT W. BOOTMAN, Administrator, &c.

je22-1aw6mTh*

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

THREE COMFORTABLY FURNISHED connecting rooms, with or without board, to a party of four or five gentlemen or a private family; no other boarders; exclusive use of bath; also, use of parlor, piano and guitar; references exchanged; one block from Union-square. Address for one week M. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A GENTLEMAN living in 10th-st., near 2d-av., would rent (to gentlemen) one to four rooms, on the second floor, well furnished, with every convenience, at from $5 to $10 weekly. Call or address No. 215 East 10th-st.

NO. 27 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—ELEGANT furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; desirable apartments for a physician.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH excellent board, in a private family; terms very moderate; rooms without board, if required. Apply at No. 208 West 28th-st.

NO. 12 EAST 28TH-ST.—FAMILIES and gentlemen can find at the above number comfortably furnished rooms and first-class board; private table if desired.

$5 50 PER WEEK FOR BOARD, to gentlemen rooming together; single rooms, $6; board by day, $1 50. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Lodgings, 50c. a night.

NO. 7 EAST 31ST-ST., SECOND DOOR from 5th-av. Handsome suites of rooms to let to families, with elegant parlor, on the first floor if wanted; private tables; references.

ROOMS TO LET—ALSO, A DESIRABLE building plot for sale, at Tremont. Inquire of R. RICHARDS, No. 112 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN only, at No. 63 South Washington-square. References required.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms with first-class board at No. 124 West 34th-st.

NO. 27 WAVERLEY-PLACE—ELEGANT furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE — ORIENT Point, L. I.—Now open, extensively improved, situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea-bathing, fishing and driving. Reached by Long Island Railroad and by steamer Eastern City, Pier No. 26 E. R. Terms moderate. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Reduction in board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day. SYKES, GARDNER & CO.

AUG. 11, 1870.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN BY A single man, in a private family, where he can have the comforts of home. Address C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant German woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country or to travel; has best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person who is a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 353 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing; is a good cook and baker, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has best City reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and washing; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 331 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 5th-st., near Bowery, lamp-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class baker; City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 269 West 22d-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid, and having no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call or address No. 331 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in some nice family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 274 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework by a smart, capable girl, highly recommended; either City or country. Call at old No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet-nurse; has lost her own baby. Call at No. 344 West 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW WHO IS anxious to visit her children, now at school near Paris, and cannot afford to do so, would execute faithfully any commission to France or Spain—to any part of Europe—for the payment of her traveling expenses. Address C. ROMA, General Post-office, New-York.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address S. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man that understands all branches, and laying out of new places and drainage; is middle aged; small family; will be found useful. Apply to H. C. HOADY & SON, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man that thoroughly understands his business; is experienced City driver; has the best of reference; no objection to going into the country. Apply to Mr. HOOVER, No. 382 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHMAN in a private family as first-class waiter; has the best City reference. Address, for two days, M. GACHET, No. 176 6th-av., in store, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man, English, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address A. B. C., No. 711 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a very experienced man; is a good grower of grapes under glass. Address or apply to O. G., at seed-store No. 23 Park-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN, 24 years of age, as book-keeper or assistant; he has had six years' business experience in the City; is fully competent and can furnish good reference. Address B. M., Box 116 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A lad of fifteen to sixteen years of age, to make himself generally useful. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 780 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A STABLE MAN TO GO TO Newport for the season, (single;) must have first class reference as to capability, sobriety, &c. Apply to R. CAMPBELL, saddler, No. 50 4th-av.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture, tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway; branch ware-rooms, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $16 up to $260. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 695 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

## MUSICAL.

### A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

## STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING for the REGULAR SEASON.

Engagement of

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

Who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

In his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE,

In Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE, On SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
FOURTH WEEK
of the wonderful artiste
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.

Production of the new Comic Ballet Pantomime,
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
SITALA..................KATHI LANNER.
To commence with the popular Melange,
THE NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the usual matinees will be suspended.

### WALLACK'S.

SIXTH WEEK
of
EMMET,
IN GAYLER'S DRAMA OF
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
EXCITEMENT UNDIMINISHED.
HOUSE CROWDED EVERY EVENING.
EMMET IN TEN SONGS AND DANCES.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

### GREAT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTY-NINTH
ANNUAL FAIR
of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Articles for exhibition will be received at the spacious building on 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts, New-York, from MONDAY, the 29th of August, until TUESDAY, the 6th of September.

Applications for space previous to that time can be made at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

## STEAMBOATS.

### NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jessie Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

### STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

### NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

### PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

### $2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Jivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

### STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and state-rooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and similar reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; 34th-st. at 6:15. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Monday, 15th....6:30 A. M. | Monday, 15th...10:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 16th....7:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 16th...11:00 A. M. |
| Wed., 17th.........7:30 A. M. | Wed., 17th.......11:30 A. M. |
| Thurs., 18th.......8:00 A. M. | Thurs., 18th.....12:00 M. |
| Friday, 19th.......9:00 A. M. | Friday, 19th.....1:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 20th...10:30 A. M. | Saturday, 20th...2:30 P. M. |

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) at TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat Saturday only.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.— The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A STEAM BAKERY, WITH the latest improved machinery, all new; the oven being McKenzie's Improved Patent Reel Oven, with a capacity of 100 barrels of crackers daily.

This bakery has a large lake, inland and home trade, which, with capital, can be largely increased.

A partner with some capital is wanted to take one-half interest, or if preferred the whole interest will be sold.

For particulars address Drawer No. 132 East Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A LARGE factory for sale, or will exchange for country property. No agents. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, No. 20 Reade-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I. For particulars apply to WHEELER, PATTERSON & CO., No. 158 William-st., New-York.

A VALUABLE WATER-POWER AND several buildings and machinery for sale. Inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, N. Y.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.
ENTIRELY AND THOROUGHLY REFITTED,
REDECORATED AND UPHOLSTERED.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 18,
when the
BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR,
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
will
SUSTAIN THE LEADING ROLE
in the ever-popular Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which will be presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
DUKE'S MOTTO MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

In preparation, A NEW ROMANTIC DRAMA, in which Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT will sustain the leading role.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

REOPENING MONDAY, AUG. 22.
Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
Newly-organized Comic Opera Company.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
LE PETITE FAUST, (LITTLE FAUST.)
EVERYTHING NEW.
MEPHISTO..........Mrs. JAS. A. OATES.
MARTHA..........Mr. GEO. L. FOX.

The sale of seats commences Tuesday, 16th inst.

## EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th st. at 9:20, [illegible]; Warren-st., [illegible]; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip [illegible]; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SATURDAYS—FISHING BANKS.—The New and staunch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 26, on Aug. 20 and 27, at 8:30 A. M.; returning at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

## AUCTION SALES.

### AUCTION NOTICE.

CLOSING SALE AT AUCTION OF THE LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE, AT THE WAREROOMS OF MR. J. W. SOUTHACK, NOS. 194 AND 196 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FULTON AND JOHN STS., ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, AUG. 18 AND 19, at 11 o'clock each day.

The catalogue will embrace the entire balance of stock, comprising rich rose-wood and walnut parlor suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, cabinets, étagères, centre and side tables, richly-carved and inlaid bedroom and library suites, armoire-a-glace secretary and library book-cases, library-tables, superb buffets, extension-tables, arm and side chairs, hall-stands, &c. Mahogany and enameled furniture in great variety. Also, all the first-class office desks and furniture, for which Mr. Southack has been so justly celebrated the past 35 years. The attention of parties furnishing and dealers is respectfully requested to this sale, as it will be peremptory. Catalogues ready on Wednesday at the auctioneer's office, or at No. 196 Broadway.

HENRY B. HERTZ, Auctioneer.

## RAILROADS.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No extra charge for tickets. No accommodation passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 5 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 P. M., 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

[illegible] Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

### SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stage for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, all Stations. Also to Babylon on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

[illegible]

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

### NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
8 P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows: [illegible]

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

JULY 5, 1870.

[illegible]

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, [illegible]

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at [illegible]

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

## HOTELS.

### LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of August, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT KUNER, of the City of New-York, in the county of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at [illegible], in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1870, at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

[illegible] Messenger Southern District of New-York.

## THE PRICE OF MILK.

### Producers and City Dealers at Variance with Regard to It.

#### Meeting of the Farmers at Dover Plains—Speeches and Resolutions—An Organization Effected—The Reforms Demanded.

A large number of milk-producers of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia Counties, of this State, with delegates from Orange County, assembled at Dover Plains on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of devising means whereby they may hereafter realize a fair price for their milk and protect themselves from the impositions and losses to which they claim that they have been subjected by regular and irregular dealers in the City.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Mr. NELSON BOUCHER, of Boston Corners, for President; Messrs. EDWIN CROSBY and LEWIS TRAVIS, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. ARTEMUS WHITLOCK for Secretary.

The objects of the meeting having been set forth, Mr. G. F. BEWLEY, Chairman of the Executive Committee, appointed at a meeting held at Croton Falls in March last to carry out the resolutions adopted at that time, made the following report:

"That the resolutions of the Croton Falls Convention embraced, substantially three distinct measures, viz.: First—The daily emptying of the cans (or, in other words, transferring the milk from the cans of the producer to those to be furnished by the dealer) on the City platform, and their immediate return. Second—The withholding from the market by each producer, of his quota of milk during a glut. Third—The appointment of an agent for the City, to see that the before-mentioned measures are carried into effect."

The Committee caused to be printed some circulars, known as resolutions and agreements. These were freely distributed among milk-producers at every station along the line of the Harlem Railroad. This was signed by quite a number of producers, representing a sufficient quantity of milk to warrant the Committee (as they thought) in making a bona-fide effort to carry out the objects set forth in the resolutions.

The first measure suggested, viz.: that of requiring the cans to be emptied on the City platform, the Committee found it impossible to carry out to any great extent for two reasons: Many, if not most, of the producers had made their contracts or engagements with no provisions for such a change.

The Committee further ascertained that the assistance which they expected to receive from the Railroad Company in carrying out the measure, could not be extended, not having the power to exercise it, inasmuch as every can of milk (i. e. both can and milk) were consigned to the City customer, consequently the Agent of the Railroad Company could not withhold the can from the customer as long as it was thus consigned, consequently that proposed measure of reform had to be relinquished. The Committee here state their firm belief that the practice of furnishing the City vender with cans is a sad comment on the farmers' business tact and capacity, and bears no analogy to the established usages of other branches of business; for instance the grain dealer sells a bag of oats and charges the bag with the oats, and gives credit for the bag on its return. On the other hand, the milk-producer lets his can go with the milk, and no distinctive charge is made for the can, and no credit is given for it on its return, and, consequently, nobody is responsible no further than his honesty holds out. But the Committee, while stamping this practice as shiftless, recommend no measures until some co-operation can be had with producers on other railroads, and some united general action secured. But the Committee, though unable to carry out this can-emptying measure, were unwilling to let the other measures of the Convention drop without an attempt to execute them. We, therefore, appointed LEONARD TRAVIS, of Katonah, and sent him to the City platform, on the 1st day of May, as the milk-producers' agent, with instructions to report to different stations the supply and platform price of milk, to assign to the different stations their respective quotas of milk to be withheld, to watch cans on the platform, to hunt them in the dark holes of the City, and, in general terms, to be in name and deed the representative of every milk-producer. With reference to the amount of milk withheld during the glut, the Committee are unable to state, with any exactness, but are of the opinion that many stations withheld their full quotas, and some more, and believe that thereby the market was saved from disastrous glut; and that withholding of milk during gluts was demonstrated as wise practice—a mutual benefit to the producer and dealer, and certainly no injury to the consumer.

The Committee, while having no sympathy with the extreme and illegal measures of trades-unions and St. Crispin Societies, firmly believe that every business has a right to watch and regulate its interest according to the law of supply and demand. Ten cans of milk a day in New-York City more than the regular trade needs, with a pretty certain prospect of twenty or thirty for the next fortnight, makes the "average" dealer saucy and impudent, and gives him a depraved taste for repudiating his fairly-made contracts. Whether surplus milk can be diverted into some other channel—such as feeding calves or converting it into butter or cheese—remains, as it always has been, the problem of the situation. Whether an agent shall be continued on the City platform is for this meeting to decide. There will be no special need of voting it down, as it will certainly fall of itself for lack of material support, and a vote for its continuance will be of no avail without some responsible source of funds to continue it. This Committee placed Mr. TRAVIS on the platform, and while disclaiming any legal responsibility for his salary, promised our best endeavors for collecting it; and we are sorry to report that not even one-fifth part has been paid in, and that if the amount due him is repudiated, one at least of this Committee will let milk-meetings alone severely for the future. An attempt to run this organization with the lukewarm spirit of the milk community to support us, has been very much like attempting to lift ourselves up by the straps of our boots. We respectfully resign our power into the hands that gave it, and congratulate future Executive Committees on the honor and emoluments of the situation.

The City agent, after detailing some of the difficulties he had experienced in performing his duties, and securing the return of the cans, suggested the employment of a person to attend to that matter, who, he felt sure, could soon collect 2,000 cans, worth $5 each, or about $10,000, which now lie scattered about among the City groceries and other places. One farmer who owns 148 cans can now only find forty-two of the whole number.

Mr. B. F. CAMP remarked that whether the remedy for loss of cans was to be found in requiring the cans to be emptied and returned on the City platform, was not for him to say; but he contended that there was no more reason why farmers should lose their cans any more than there was reason why the milkman or grocer should lose his wagon. He alluded to the loose manner in which the milk-producers along the line of the Harlem Railroad had been conducting their business and the consequences. He contended that the remedy was in their own hands if they choosed to use it. He felt satisfied that the plan of requiring the retailers to furnish their own cans could be carried out. Be that as it may, he was in favor of trusting the management of their affairs in all the City to some person who would be responsible for the milk, and every can consigned to him, and remarked that Mr. J. BURLINSON, agent of the Harlem Railroad Company, if he could be induced to accept the position, could give security to the amount of $100,000 for the faithful performance of his duties and trust. He was in favor of appointing such an agent, with instructions to demand a remunerative price for the milk sold, and if there should be any surplus over the demand, to convert that surplus into cheese and butter, at some place in the City to be established for that purpose; considering that it would be much more for the interest of the producer to dispose of the surplus in the shape of butter and cheese, than to reduce the price of all the milk on account of a glut, for in that case the surplus is actually given away, if the whole is sold for a price which two-thirds the quantity would bring if there was no glut. The speaker concluded by referring to the recent course adopted by the Orange County Milk-Producers' Association, in bringing the retailers to their senses in the matter.

The City dealers for some time had everything their own way, and only paid three cents per quart for milk, and when the farmers got together and organized for the purpose of obtaining more, the dealers redoubled the audacity of the producers for attempting to fix the price at which they were willing to sell their milk, and threatened to make them pay very dearly for such audacity. Notwithstanding the threats of the dealers, however, the milk-producers of Orange County, on the 25th of May last, notified the dealers of New-York that from the 1st day of June they must pay four cents per quart for Orange County milk or go without it, and it was paid. On the 25th of June the dealers were again notified that for the month of July they would have to pay four and a half cents per quart, and that was paid; and in like manner the dealers were notified, toward the close of July, that during the month of August five cents per quart would be demanded, and that price has thus far been paid. The farmers of Orange County are milking 10,000 cows. Mr. WOOD closed by advocating the system of employing a competent and responsible agent in New-York.

Mr. ARTEMUS WHITLOCK next addressed the meeting, and expressed similar views in regard to the best means of doing business with the City dealers.

On motion of Mr. B. F. CAMP, a committee of three was appointed to prepare by-laws for the government of the organization, also a committee of three from the Orange County Association as a Committee of Conferance, and the Chair selected the following gentlemen, viz: ARTEMUS WHITLOCK and B. F. CAMP, of Westchester County, and W. SHELDON, of Dutchess County; C. B. WOOD, J. E. WELLS, ALFRED HULTS, of Orange County. The Committee on Organization shortly afterward presented the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we organize by selecting one person from each station as an Executive Committee, said Committee to select a President and Secretary, also an agent for the City of New-York.

*Resolved*, That any milk-producer may become a member of the organization by paying as an initiation fee five cents per cow owned or kept by him.

*Resolved*, That no long contracts be made by any member of the Association.

*Resolved*, That each member pay one cent per can of milk sent to New-York to defray the expenses of the Association, and that the Executive Committee make arrangements to collect this money in New-York.

Another resolution was adopted to the following effect: That three Commissioners may be appointed at $4 per day each and traveling expenses for the purpose of looking after the general interest of the Association.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen members of the Executive Committee to represent the interests of those producers sending milk from the various stations on the line of the Harlem Railroad:

B. Gedney, White Plains; Warren Graham, Unionville; S. J. Carpenter, Pleasantville; J. Haight, Chappaqua; F. Carpenter, Mount Kisco; M. Hisard, Bedford; Artemus Whitlock, Katowah; Lewis Travis, Golden Bridge; Thomas Crane, Purdy's Station; E. Crosby, Croton Falls; A. S. McGoff, Brewster's; Augustus Doane, Dykeman's; W. O. Taylor, Towner's; Benjamin T. Haviland, Patterson; J. H. Nichols, Pawling; E. A. Preston, South Dover; E. Vincent, Dover Furnace; M. D. Hall, Dover Plains; W. H. Tanner, Wassaic; J. H. Conklin, Amenia; W. Culney, Coleman's; C. Sheldon, Millerton; M. Smith, Mount Riga; R. Cook, Boston Corners.

The meeting was then adjourned.

#### Meeting of the Milk-Dealers' Association—The Previous Prices of Milk—The Farmers' Demands to be Refused.

The Milk-Dealers' Association held, yesterday, an adjourned meeting at No. 160 Hester-street, President WESSELLS in the chair. The question in dispute between them and the farmers is the demand by the latter of an additional cent per quart for all milk delivered.

Mr. JAMES C. COLEMAN and Mr. HIRAM HORTON were present as a Committee from the Orange County Milk-Producers' Association.

The meeting was much larger than on the previous occasions, and quite a number of new members were enrolled. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the President invited any farmers present to speak, offering them the floor for thirty minutes.

B. F. SEARS, a farmer from Orange County, said that as it had been thrown out at the last meeting that if the advance to five cents was conceded for August, an advance to six cents would be demanded in September, he had canvassed among the farmers, and they had declared they had no such idea.

The President asked any one who had paid the five cents to rise. No one rose. He then asked if any one had to report a stoppage of dairies. On this question several persons arose and reported DANIEL MOWER, DAVID MOWER, WILLIAM HOWELL and some others, about a dozen in all.

The producers were then requested to retire.

Mr. HOPKINS, a milk-dealer on the Harlem Road, stated that he paid for March four and a half cents, for June, July and August, three cents, and would probably pay (voluntarily) three and a half cents for August and September. In October last he paid five cents a quart. He recommended that the dealers by the Erie Road should in future pay a little more in March, and the farmers abate their demands in August. Mr. WRIGHT confirmed the last speaker in the statement that from May to October the average price along the Harlem Road was three and half cents per quart.

The President suggested the appointment of three Commissioners to proceed to the stations along the other roads and buy up the spare dairies to fill the vacancy arising by the action of the Orange County producers.

Mr. WRIGHT stated that for the immediate relief of any dealers there was a surplus on his road—milk selling at the depot at $1 75 per can.

Mr. ALLISON, one of the Commissioners appointed to visit the Orange County farmers, said that on visiting them they had at one time believed themselves on the point of agreement, when a sudden change had taken place, and they had insisted on five cents, which made the milk about half a cent higher than with the competition with other roads they could sell it here. They had offered to meet them on any fair basis, but they had refused. There was enough milk to be got—they had refused dairies that had been offered them frequently. Milk was now as high it had ever been, in proportion to the price of butter and cheese. If they could make more by butter than by selling the milk at four cents, they must have better milk than they sold. It was absolutely necessary for this organization to make a stand. Much milk was sold at eight cents, none over ten. At five cents this left no profit, or rather a loss.

A member moved that their Commissioners be directed not to meet the Orange County people on the 25th, but to let the producers, if they desire to sell their milk, seek this Association. This motion was carried.

The President here stated that the object of his request, that the names of producers who had refused to send in their dairies on account of this five cent question be reported, was that a list might be made for future avoidance by all their members. After considerable discussion action on this was deferred to the next meeting, and the meeting adjourned.

## FUNERAL OF MR. JENKS.

### Impressive Services—Address of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The funeral of the late GRENVILLE T. JENKS, took place yesterday afternoon. The services were begun at the house of Mr. JENKS, No. 190 Henry-street. The gathering there, however, was composed principally of the relatives and immediate friends of the family. The casket containing his remains was placed in the hallway. It was covered with flowers. At the head was placed a cross, and on the centre a heart, and at the foot an anchor. The usual funeral service, from the Psalms and Corinthians, was read by Rev. Dr. STORRS, who seemed to be deeply affected. At 3 o'clock the following gentlemen, who acted as pall-bearers, appeared and carried the body to the church: Benjamin D. Silliman, James B. Craig, Alexander McCue, H. W. Slocum, Lucien Birdseye, John H. Bergen, C. E. Pratt, G. G. Reynolds, James Emott, Wm. C. DeWitt, Winchester Britton, J. M. Van Cott.

The church, situated at the corner of Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, was crowded with people. Almost every member of the Brooklyn Bar was present, and many gentlemen of the legal profession from New-York.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER officiated. He commenced by reading some appropriate passages from the Book of John, followed by selections from Paul's epistle to the Corinthians. The choir then sung the well-known hymn beginning, "God moves in a mysterious way," after which Mr. BEECHER delivered the following address:

Another blow has fallen; one most sudden and unlooked for; and in a place which touches a thousand hearts. You will bear me witness that perhaps not another name could have been selected from among our citizens that would touch more hearts and touch them so deeply. In the pride of life, in the midst of an honorable career, standing high in his profession, although only in the first stage of the success that seemed to be waiting for him, struck down without a moment's warning, as if by a stroke of lightning, and the place that knew him will know him no more forever. I am called to stand in the midst of friends and fellow-citizens, not to construct an elaborate eulogy, nor even to make an analysis of his more conspicuous traits, but to say something to your hearts. You come here today feeling that you have lost a friend, and friendship asks that something in that connection be said. A more elaborate discourse will be delivered at another time. I only speak of him as one acquaintance would speak of another. Born with talents that were not small, culture unfolded and developed them; surrounded by friends whose very presence tended to culture, a member of a profession noted for its intelligence, he was rapidly developing into a ripe manhood. In his profession he acted in such a way as to win both praise and admiration, and, what is not always won great love and trust. Perhaps I may say truly, that while there are many of his profession trusted as much as he, there is none more beloved than he. This was not the result of device. There was that in his nature which produced this affection; the old and the young were alike drawn to him. Through that, coupled with the interest always manifested in his cases, he gained a reputation not small, a reputation that might well be envied by older men. So faithfully did he labor in the causes intrusted to him that his own personal comfort was not unfrequently sacrificed. And this was the case not only in those instances where he was sure of reward, but in those where the clients, from their social relation, were unable to pay him anything; that he did even to the forsaking of more lucrative occupations. He defended those who had none to speak for them. He labored for others more untiringly than he would have done for himself. To young men I do not present him as a spotless model; I knew his failings, and they knew them; they were not private; but in his social relations there was that about him which those who knew him cannot but remember with pleasure and with gratitude. A good friend, a most kind and spirited companion; to all generous and honest; beloved especially by the young, who found in him a spirit sympathetic to the largest degree. Mr. BEECHER then referred in touching terms to the loss sustained by the family of the deceased, who, he said, were now in Europe, wandering among strangers. He closed by stating that he hoped his legal associates would learn, both by his life and death, to act more in consonance with justice and manhood than they were wont to do.

Mr. BEECHER then prayed fervently that God would, in his mercy, be a husband to the widow and fatherless, and make even this calamity redound to his honor and glory.

The casket containing the body was then put into the hearse, and, followed by twenty-eight carriages full of friends, was taken to Green-Wood and interred.

### Matthew T. Brennan Central Organization.

In obedience to a call from the Matthew T. Brennan Association of the Seventh Ward, delegates from the various associations of the same name throughout the City, met at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, last evening. The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards were represented, making, in all, forty-nine delegates. The object of the organization is to secure the nomination of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN for next Sheriff.

Mr. BROPHY, President of the Seventh Ward Matthew T. Brennan Association, was elected temporary Chairman, and Dr. NAGLE temporary Secretary. Some members calling for a division on the question as to temporary Chairman, Mr. BROPHY arose and said he thought, as matter of right, he ought to be Chairman. He was Chairman of the oldest Matthew T. Brennan Association in the City, and, moreover, had the honor of originating the Convention. He wanted no sectarianism in the Convention, but all must be harmonious and exclusively in the interests of Tammany Hall, and its oldest and most devoted worker, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

Mr. KEARNEY moved that inasmuch as a large number of the Matthew T. Brennan Associations were not represented, the meeting adjourn until Thursday, the 25th inst., to be called at some central point to be selected by the temporary Chairman. The motion was lost, and the delegates proceeded to organize and elect officers, with the following result: President, Michael Brophy, Seventh Ward; First Vice-President, John Gilligan, Fourth Ward; Second Vice-President, James H. Hasson, First Ward; Third Vice-President, Joseph Strauss, Fifteenth Ward; Fourth Vice-President, A. E. Crowley, Tenth Ward; Fifth Vice-President, Gurson N. Herman, Seventeenth Ward; First Secretary, William H. Lewis, Ninth Ward; Second Secretary, Patrick McGrane, Seventeenth Ward; Third Secretary, W. Scott, Eighth Ward; Treasurer, Edward McGill, Sixteenth Ward; First Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick Barry, Sixth Ward; Second Sergeant-at-Arms, James Canton, Fifteenth Ward. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, to be reported to the Association at its next meeting. It was resolved that the Association, as organized, be known as the Matthew T. Brennan Central Organization of the City of New-York. It was also resolved that the Secretary notify all the Matthew T. Brennan Associations in the City of the action of the Central Association, after which the meeting adjourned to the 25th inst. at the same place.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

While Inspector CHAPMAN was examining the baggage of the steerage passengers by the *Abyssinia*, yesterday, he "tapped" a man who appeared to have some bulky material about his person. The passenger leaped into the hold to escape, but CHAPMAN followed him, and found three pieces of silk wound about his person. From another passenger CHAPMAN took a rusty tin-can containing gold and silver watches and chains. The smuggler attempted to bribe the officer with four sovereigns, which he dropped into the inspector's pocket.

JAMES KEENAN, conductor of car No. 3, Third-avenue line, was yesterday held by Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court, in $1,000, to answer for kicking a little boy named CHARLES ASHFORT off the rear platform of his car, on Monday evening, as it was passing Fifty-seventh-street. The boy is severely injured in the abdomen, where KEENAN kicked him, and is also suffering from concussion of the brain.

MARY KASE, an old woman living in a shanty in Sixty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, yesterday preferred a complaint, in the Yorkville Police Court, against JOSEPH MEYER, for obtaining $700 from her by fraudulent misrepresentations. On the 2d of July, MEYER, hearing that the old woman was anxious to invest $700, the whole savings of her life, called upon her and represented himself as a real estate agent. He told her he could purchase property for her very cheap at College Point, Long Island, and she believing him, gave him the $700. Seeing nothing of MEYER after, she procured a warrant for his arrest, and yesterday had the poor satisfaction of seeing him locked up in default of bail to answer.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday were confined to the *Denmark*, from Havre, with ninety-one passengers, and the *Abyssinia*, from Liverpool, with 338. The first-named steamer belongs to the National line, and is one of the three recently put on which leave London for Havre and thence diret to this port.

A billiard tournament is to be held this Fall at the Club Subscription Billiard Rooms, No. 1,193 Broadway, which will commence Sept. 1, and will continue until Jan. 1, 1871. The member proving himself the victor will be presented with a prize cue and a medal valued at $500.

A grand hop will be given to-morrow evening, at the Gregory House, on the shores of Lake Mahopac, when the extensive grounds and the lake will be brilliantly illuminated. Extensive preparations for the event have been for some time in progress, and it is intended to be one of the finest affairs of the season.

The notorious Dr. KING, of Elizabeth, who was reported some weeks since as having attempted a horrible crime upon his step-daughter, and who was afterward charged with assault upon his wife, was yesterday brought up for examination upon the first charge before Justice FURMAN. The complainant is his step-daughter, Miss REAFORD. He was committed in default of $200 bail.

Messrs. B. K. BLISS & SON, seedmen, in Park-place, have now on exhibition at their store, a magnificent collection of gladiola blooms, comprising over five hundred different named varieties, all of them growing for seed-bulbs. They have also a collection of Japanese lilies of great beauty, the new double and tinted varieties being great curiosities for connoisseurs. The flowers will be on exhibition only a few days.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S mineral water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 69°; 8 A. M., 71°; 10 A. M., 80°; noon, 84½°; 2 P. M., 85°; 4 P. M., 80°; 6 P. M., 78°; 8 P. M., 76°; 10 P. M., 75°; 12 P. M., 74°.

Major-Gen. MCDOWELL has arrived at army head-quarters, in this City, where everything now assumes a lively aspect, and Major CHANCEY MCKEEVER is engaged making out reports of the most interesting kind, which will be given to the public in a few days.

The recruiting business is pretty lively, and Governor's Island has, within the last few weeks, been obliged to find accommodations for upward of 400 men, the majority of whom are foreigners who have joined the United States Army.

Three hundred and eighty-one men left New-York last Saturday to join the Seventeenth Infantry in Iowa, and 200 more are under orders to proceed to Dakota to join the Fourteenth Infantry.

PATRICK COSTELLO, sixteen years of age, of No. 416 First-avenue, while playing ball, yesterday, at Hunter's Point, had an arm broken, and, being found by the Police in a disabled condition, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire occurred, yesterday, on the roof of the dwelling No. 156 Lewis-street, owned and occupied by Mrs. VANDERBECK, causing a damage of $100 to the building and $300 to furniture, on neither of which is there any insurance. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music, by the Central Park Band, in Madison-square, today, from 5½ to 7½ o'clock P. M.

A fire occurred, yesterday morning, in the cigar-store of A. CRANE, No. 184 Eighth-avenue, doing a damage of $300, which is fully covered by insurance.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, an unknown man was seen to jump into the water from the Battery. He was drowned before assistance could reach him. The body has not yet been recovered.

The Beethoven Maennerchor, one of the most prominent of the German singing societies of this City, will hold their Summer-nights festival at the Terrace Garden, corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, to-night.

### BROOKLYN.

CONRAD SCHNEIDER, a German, aged thirty-eight years, residing at No. 145 McKibben-street, E. D., committed suicide, yesterday afternoon, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had for some time been suffering with dropsy, which caused temporary insanity. Coroner WHITEHILL will hold an inquest on the body.

A distillery owned by WM. BRODY, in Green-lane, was seized, yesterday, by the Deputy Assessors, and $12,000 worth of whisky confiscated.

MICHAEL CARROLL was arrested, yesterday, for attempting to pass a $20 counterfeit on NELSON WALLACE, of Fifth-avenue, near Nineteenth-street. He, on being questioned, said he did business at No. 132 Cherry-street, New-York, and was on a pleasure trip.

The Coroner's jury impaneled in the case of the steamer *Norwalk*, will hold their first meeting today.

A young girl whose name is not yet known was found insensible, yesterday, at Flatbush. She had been outraged.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Germans of Morrisania held a meeting on Tuesday evening and contributed about $600, to be sent to Germany through the Consul-General, in aid of the families of soldiers killed or wounded in battles with the French.

Mr. JAMES M. ROMELIN, representing himself as a broker doing business in New-street, New-York, was arrested by Officer CLARKE, of the Yonkers Police, and taken before Justice SHANNON, of Yonkers, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses. It appeared from the complaint of Mr. RADCLIFFE, butcher, that the accused had obtained meat and vegetables from him to the amount of about $100 in part payment of which he tendered a check endorsed by himself, and drawn on his own office. The check was paid into one of the Yonkers banks and finally sent to New-York, when it was returned with a protest, and on going to Mr. CROMELIN'S place of business, it was found closed. It was subsequently ascertained that Mr. CROMELIN had given other checks in the village, which were protested, but were subsequently settled.

A fisherman by the name of JOSHUA GOODMAN was arrested at Yonkers, yesterday, on a charge of having attempted to shoot a flagman employed by the Hudson River Railroad Company. The accused on being taken before Justice SHANNON, stated, in his defense, that the flagman struck him on the head with stick. He was held for examination.

### LONG ISLAND.

Today the colored residents of Queens County celebrate their annual Harvest Home reception, at the grove of JOSHUA BROOKS, Lakeville. In addition to dancing and music, which will be kept up till a late hour, matters of interest to the colored people of the county will be discussed.

At the session of the Right Worth Grand Lodge, I. O. of O. F., which has been held for the past few days at Rochester, a petition was presented by D. D. Grand Master POPLE, of Queens County, signed by P. G. WM. O. DUVALL, of Hancock Lodge, No. 49, of New-York; WM. HEINZE, FERDINAND LUETTERS, F. WM. ERELL and CHRISTIAN HENDY, of Pacific Lodge No. 85, Flushing; WM. R. GOUGH, of Warren Lodge No. 17, of Baltimore, and SAMUEL KOLB, of Herman Lodge No. 133 of Boston, Mass., for a charter for a lodge at College Point. Also a petition from Hon. JAMES J. ARMSTRONG and other Past Grands of Jamaica, for the institution of the Lodge which ceased working at that place a few years since.

Some time since it was reported in Long Island City that GEORGE PURCELLS, the elected Recorder of the city, who held the position of Justice of the Peace of Newtown, did not intend to resign the office of Justice of the Peace, but proposed to hold both offices. The friends of the Recorder indignantly denied the report, and stigmatized the publication of the rumor as a slander. PERCELLS has now held the position of Recorder nearly two months, and for over two weeks has been exercising the functions of the Recordership, and yet no resignation of the office of Justice of the Peace has been made public. This precludes the Board of Town Justices from appointing a successor.

A team, consisting of a horse and wagon, while attempting to cross the Long Island Railroad in advance of the Northport express train, was struck by the locomotive Tuesday morning. The horse was killed. The occupants of the wagon escaped uninjured.

The Long Island City Base-ball Club and the Clarendons, of New-York, played a game on the canal ground, at Hunter's Point, yesterday, the former winning by a score of 20 to 7. The umpire was JOHN BOOTH.

### STATEN ISLAND.

By reference to yesterday's TIMES, it will be seen a young man named BLAINE was leader of a party of burglars and thieves who preyed on the people in their neighborhood. One of BLAINE'S associates was lately arrested, but no specific charge could be made against him. Capt. HOLBROOK, however, requested the detention of the young man as a witness who could convict the leader, but Judge KILPATRICK let him go.

A new M. E. Church is to be consecrated this month at Port Richmond.

Quarantine reports represent that but four vessels were detained within the last five days on account of sickness. These are mostly from the West Indies. One is from Havana with a case of yellow fever aboard.

The Village Commissioners of Middleton are to meet at once to discuss the question of more accommodation in the way of transit from New-York to the Island, after certain hours of the evening.

There is a grand movement on foot among the real estate owners to organize an association to either co-operate with or assist the Commission which the late Legislature appointed to make improvements in the county. The proposed new roads have not yet been made, nor have any plans been received or called for.

Capt. LA FORGE, of the County Police, who now enjoys his head-quarters at Port Richmond, has made several raids on New-York thieves, who have visited the picnic grounds, and at once made them the victims of Richmond County justice.

### NEW-JERSEY.

On Tuesday afternoon the house of Mr. JOHN NOE, of Elizabeth, was discovered to be on fire, volumes of smoke pouring from the room. Mr. NOE met the servant girl, whose name is CATHARINE COURTNEY, on the threshold, who seemed to be very much excited. On demanding the cause of the smoke she said she thought the house must be on fire. The fire was finally discovered in the flooring of the cellar, which was torn up and the flames extinguished. On looking about the kitchen rags soaked in kerosene and half burned were discovered, with other evidences of arson. The servant girl was taken in custody. About a month since Mr. NOE'S barn was destroyed by fire, and no clue to the cause was discovered. It is now believed that it was fired by the same girl. She had been five years in the employ of Mr. NOE.

JAMES WILSON, who stabbed and killed Warden WILLARD in the Connecticut State Prison, on Sunday last, proves to have been an old inmate of the New-Jersey State Prison, at Trenton. He was sentenced for seven years, in 1866, for burglary, under the name of James Morris, and made his escape about New-year's Day, 1868, on a very dark and stormy night, by cutting a hole through the prison roof. Although a reward was offered he was never rearrested. He was considered a very sullen and dangerous man while at Trenton. He has also been confined in the State Prisons of Ohio and Michigan, from both of which he succeeded in escaping.

Yesterday noon Mr. WALTER WESTERFIELD, of Orange, returned from a shop where he is employed, and asked a young man, his brother-in-law, to bring some water from the cistern, which he did, and accidentally left the cover open. The cistern is built in the ground, with the top even with the surface. After dinner Mr. WESTERFIELD'S little girl MARY ELLA went out into the yard to play, and not seeing the open cistern, fell in and was drowned. A neighbor, who passed shortly after the accident, saw the cover open, and on going to close it saw the unfortunate child. She was immediately taken out, but life was extinct.

All the horse-car conductors and drivers in Newark who have been arrested for obeying the ordinance of the City Council by running their cars on Sunday, will be up for examination on Saturday. Very much feeling is manifested by citizens in regard to the matter, many thinking the action of those who caused the writs to be served was uncalled for, while those who oppose Sunday horse-cars are much pleased that trouble has commenced so soon. There will probably be much more of it.

To-morrow evening the festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin will be celebrated at Newark by the sodalites attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral, to the number of about 500 young men and women. After forming and marching to the church, a statue will be blessed, which is intended to represent St. Joseph bearing in his arms the "Infant Christ."

A man, who refused to give his name, was arrested, yesterday morning, on a charge of having robbed the shops of the Erie Railroad Company, at Jersey City. The shops were broken into on Tuesday evening, and brass and mountings to a considerable amount taken. These shops have been several times robbed, and until now no one has been arrested.

A man named GOTTLEIB OSCHELSCHUL, of Newark, has been arrested, charged with setting fire to his neighbor's house. His friends rescued him from the officer, who again arrested him, with those who interfered.

One hundred and five car loads of peaches passed over the New-Jersey Railroad, yesterday, on their way to New-York.

The will of CHRISTOPHER HEBDEN, of Newark, for $35,000, was yesterday admitted to probate.

Yesterday morning an employe on board the Hamburg steamer *Cimbria*, now lying at Hoboken, entered a complaint against the Captain of the vessel, named HAYBECK, and the first mate, KANE. JANSEN was severely beaten, and left in an insensible state. It appears that he was ordered to do something which he deemed wrong, and was terribly beaten. Warrants were issued by Justice CONKLIN for the arrest of the men charged with the offense.

The report of the Chief-of-Police, of Jersey City, for the first quarter, and up to July 31, shows the number of arrests to have been 1,725. One thousand one hundred and sixteen of these were for drunkenness or for offenses of which that was the cause. Of the entire number 1,360 were foreigners, mostly Irish, and 1,294 were persons who had no occupation. Of the arrests made 243 were females and only 19 were colored.

A youth who works in a machine shop on Market-street, Newark, has been dangerously stabbed by a sharp-pointed file, which he held in his hand in such a position that another boy who ran against him forced it into his body.

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The War Department today issued an order quoting paragraph 996 of the Revised Regulations of the Army of 1863, as follows: "If any disbursing officer shall bet at cards or any game of hazard, his commanding officer shall suspend his functions and require him to turn over all the public funds in his keeping, and shall immediately report the case to the proper bureau of the War Department." The order adds: In every case where an officer intrusted with the care or disbursement of public funds shall violate this regulation, he will be brought to trial before a General Court-martial by the Department Commander, and will not be assigned to duty or again put in possession of public funds subsequent to his trial without the approval of the Secretary of War.

Master Edward L. Pendleton is ordered to the Hydrographic Office. First Assistant Engineer John Purdy has been ordered to the *Kansas*. Second Assistant Engineers R. T. Bennet, T. M. Jones, T. Cooper, Henry D. Sellman and Hugh L. Cline have been ordered to examination for promotion. Master John M. Meigs and Ensign George W. Tyler have been detached from signal duty and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The market for American Securities opened firm and closed steady. Stocks opened quiet and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

| | 11½ A. M. | 1½ P. M. | 4½ P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Consols for account | 91¾ | 91⅞ | 91¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1862 | 87¾ | | 87¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old | 86¾ | | 87 |
| U. S. 5-20s of 1867 | 85¾ | | 86 |
| U. S. 10-40s | 83 | | 82¾ |
| Ill. Cen. Railroad shares | 110 | 109½ | 109¾ |
| Erie Railway shares | 18 | 18 | 17¾ |
| Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares | 23 | 22½ | 22 |

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—COTTON—The market opened firm, at 1½ P. M. tended upward and closed buoyant. The following are the quotations and sales:

| | 11½ A. M. | 4½ P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Middling Upland | 8¾d.@8⅞d. | 8¾d.@8⅞d. |
| Middling Orleans | 8⅞d.@9d. | 9d. @9⅛d. |

Bales.

Total sales of the day ........ 18,000

Total sales for export and speculation ........ 5,000

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d. ₱ cental for Red Western No. 2; Winter, 9s. 10d.@10 s. Flour, 24s. 6d.@25s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Tallow, 43s. 9d.

LONDON, Aug. 17—4½ P. M.—TALLOW declining. LINSEED-OIL dull at £31 10s. TURPENTINE 29s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 17.—United States Five-twenty Bonds open buoyant at 92.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT advancing and moderately active; sales at 95c.@96c., cash; $1 11@$1 11¼, seller September; at 2 P. M., market lower at $1 08@$1 08¼, seller September. CORN firm and higher at 72c.@72½c.; at 2 P. M., market dull at 71½c., seller August. OATS advancing; sales at 38¼c.@39c. RYE advancing and firmer; sales at 72½c. for No. 2. BARLEY—Large supply; sales at $1 07@$1 08. HIGHWINES quiet and steady at 92c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS dull and almost nominal. Live HOGS quiet at $9@$9 60 for Common to Extra Choice. CATTLE active, firm and steady at $3 45@$8 for Common Texas to Choice Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 133,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm and more active; Oats, 4c.; Corn, 5c.; Wheat, 5½c., to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 27. CORN dull and steady; sales 2,900 bushels No. 2 at 87c., and 700 bushels at 90c. OATS quiet at 53c.@54c. for Illinois. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL—$2 10 for Bolted, $2 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Ship-stuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $31@$33, ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7c., Corn 6½c., Oats 4½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, $6 30 to Boston, $4 80 to New-York, $4 60 to Albany, ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—131,000 bushels Wheat, 6,700 bushels Corn, 2,367,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—27,000 bushels Wheat, 1,092,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,500 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels. FREIGHTS by canal unchanged. FLOUR heavy and inactive. WHEAT—More inquiry; sales 19,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1; 153,000 bushels No. 2 Red Toledo at $1 30; 2,500 bushels No. 1 Red Toledo at $1 34, and one car lot White Michigan at $1 55. CORN dull and unsettled; sales 6,000 bushels best No. 2 Western at 80c.@82c. OATS dull; sales 7,000 bushels Western Old No. 2 at 45c. RYE easier; sales 100 bushels new Western at 85c., and 1,000 bushels old Western, per sample, 90c. Other articles dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—COTTON less firm; Middling Uplands, 19½c.@19¾c.; do. Gulf, 20c. FLOUR—Medium and low grades declined; Superfine, $5 50; Extra, $5 87½@$6 12½; North-western Extra Family, $6 25@$7; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@7 62½; Fancy, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT very dull; Old Pennsylvania Red, $1 45@$1 48; Western, $1 40@$1 45. RYE—New sells at $1. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 03@$1 05; Mixed, 93c.@95c. OATS unsettled; Old, 56c.@60c.; New, 46c.@50c. GROCERIES—Small business and unchanged. PROVISIONS—Demand light. Mess PORK, $30 75@$31. LARD held at 17c.@17½c. PETROLEUM feverish; Crude, 15¾c.; Refined, 24c.@24½c. WHISKY higher; 96½c.@98c. for Wood and Iron.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominal. HEMP firm at $1 40@$1 90, undressed; $2 35@$2 50, dressed. ROPE steady at 8c.@8½c. BAGGING steady at 30c. FLOUR heavy and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 16; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 20, all inspected; Choice, $1 24@$1 30. CORN dull; Yellow, 72c.@75c.; White, 80c.@83c. OATS heavy at 40c.@42c. for Mixed. RYE dull at 65c.@67c. BARLEY quiet at 92½c. for prime Spring; $1 05 for Minnesota Spring. WHISKY quiet at 95c. PORK dull at $30. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD nominal. CATTLE steady at $4@$6 for fair to prime; $6 50@$7 50 for choice. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT held higher; sales Winter Red Nos. 2 and 1 at $1 20@$1 25. CORN firm and in better demand at 77c.@80c. OATS unchanged. RYE quiet at 78c.@80c. BARLEY quiet at $1@$1 15. COTTON quiet at 18c.@18½c. for Middling. TOBACCO in good demand; sales, 173 hhds. at $4 90@$22; receipts light. WHISKY steady at 93c.@94c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK sold at $28 50. LARD held at 15¾c.@16c. for City; sales Country at 15½c. Bulk MEATS unchanged and dull. BACON firm and in moderate demand at 14¼c.@17¼c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. HAMS dull at 24½c.@25c. EXCHANGE, 1-10 off.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Nothing doing in WHEAT; the quotations are nominal; Amber Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and New-York, $1 50@$1 55; and White, from those States, $1 75@$1 90. RYE quiet, with fair supply; Spring, $1 20@$1 25 for State. CORN still dull Western Mixed, 93c.@96c. for sound, and $1 08 for round Yellow. No movement in BARLEY. BARLEY-MALT very quiet; City-made from Canada West Barley, $1 45@$1 55; do., from six-rowed State, $1 30@$1 40, and Country-made, from two-rowed State, $1 20@$1 25. OATS dull and market favoring buyers; Western Mixed, 51c.@57c.; Old Canadian, 59c.; State, 62c.@67c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firmer for choice Amber, other grades dull; Amber, $1 50@$1 60; good to prime Red, $1 30@$1 45; Common, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1@$1 65; Western, $1 40@$1 45. CORN—White, $1@$1 10; Yellow, $1@$1 05. OATS, 45c.@48c. RYE, 78c.@85c. Mess PORK quiet at $30 75@$31. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c. HAMS, 26c. LARD dull at 17c.@17½c. WHISKY unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—BAGGING steady at 29½c.@30c. for Hemp and Flax. COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firmer; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT firmer at $1 20@$1 30. CORN dull at 40c. RYE, 85c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. LARD, 17c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 25c. WHISKY dull; Raw, 94c.@95c. TOBACCO—Sales, 153 hhds. at $4 75@$5 75 for Frosted Trash and Lugs; $5 85@$6 75 for common to good Leaf; $11@$30 for good Leaf to medium Bright Wrappers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 17.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red, $1 28½; No. 2 Red, $1 23½. CORN advancing; No. 1, 79c.; No. 2, 77c. OATS firmer; No. 1 New, 42½c.; No. 1 Old, 46c.; No. 2 New, 40c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat 17,000 bushels Corn, 69,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; sales at $1 11 for No. 1, $1 04 for No. 2. OATS advancing; sales at 39c. for No. 2. CORN and BARLEY nominal. RYE steady at 75c. for No. 1. FREIGHTS easier at 5½c. to Buffalo, 10½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 139,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 17.—COTTON steady; Middling, 18¼c.@18½c.; receipts, 76 bales; exports, 243 bales. FLOUR dull at $5@$8 50. CORN dull at 85c.@92c. OATS firmer at 50c. PORK dull at $32. LARD unchanged. BACON easier; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 18¾c.@19c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—WHEAT declining; sales at $1 25½@$1 26 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 25 for No. 2 do. CORN dull and nominally unchanged. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE quiet at 85c.@90c. BARLEY—Nothing done. PETROLEUM dull and nominal; Crude, $3 85; Refined, 20c.

MOBILE, Aug. 17.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 16¾c.; sales, 25 bales; net receipts, 9 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bale to New-Orleans, 338 bales to Providence; stock, 9,565 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 129 bales; coastwise, 4 bales; total, 133 bales; stock, 33,886 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 17.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,605 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 17.—COTTON more active; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 160 bales; net receipts, 130 bales; exports coastwise, 137 bales; stock, 1,822 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 17.—COTTON—Good demand; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 146 bales; stock, 1,993 bales.

### Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17—9 A. M.

| Place. | Wind. | Weather. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Hastings | N. | Clear | 65 |
| Halifax | N. | Clear | 68 |
| Portland | N. E. | Clear | 67 |
| Boston | S. W. | Clear | 73 |
| New-York | S. W. | Clear | 76 |
| Philadelphia | S. E. | Clear | 75 |
| Wilmington, Del. | S. W. | Clear | 77 |
| Washington | S. W. | Clear | 76 |
| Richmond | N. W. | Clear | 74 |
| Charleston | S. S. W. | Cloudy | 83 |
| Savannah | N. E. | Cloudy | 83 |
| Augusta | S. W. | Cloudy | 79 |
| Oswego | S. W. | Clear | 70 |
| Buffalo | W. | Clear | 73 |
| Pittsburg | W. | Clear | 62 |
| Chicago | S. W. | Clear | 74 |
| Louisville | S. | Clear | 78 |
| Mobile | N. W. | Clear | 82 |
| New-Orleans | N. W. | Clear | 83 |
| Key West | Calm | Clear | 82 |
| Havana | Calm | Clear | 83 |

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palmyra | Aug. 18 | New-York | Liverpool |
| The Queen | Aug. 20 | New-York | Liverpool |
| City of Brussels | Aug. 20 | New-York | Liverpool |
| St. Laurent | Aug. 20 | New-York | Havre |

FOR CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | Aug. 18 | New-York | Havana |
| Arizona | Aug. 20 | New-York | Aspinwall |
| City of Merida | Aug. 20 | New-York | Vera Cruz |

### Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Palmyra* at 8½ A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. For Havana and the West Indies by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, at 11:20 A. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *St. Laurent*, at 10 A. M. For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona*, at 10 A. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 7 A. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 17.—*In steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Sanford, Miss E. A. Sanford, Miss S. C. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Danforth Jones, Mrs. C. H. Bloody and daughter, Miss Herman, Wm. L. A. Marstiller, A. Buckland, C. T. Classon, Mother De Sales, Sister Mary Francis, Dr. Buss, Dr. Ackenbach, Theo. S. Ackland, Gerald L. Harper, Rev. and Mrs. R. G. Wilder and children, N. W. Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Coom, Robt. W. Smith, Masters Harry and Charley Leedder.

### Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 17.—*In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.*—L. Peugnet, Mr. and Mrs. Thallon, Mr. Von Scheliha, Hunter Davidson, R. B. Dennis and son, Frank Ehrhorn, Mrs. Fisk, Miss Harrold, A. J. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ehrhorn and daughter, Master O'Lear Ehrhorn, Master Edward Ehrhorn, Rev. W. B. Alexander, Mr. Smith, M. L. Huelin, Mariano Astaburnaga, Frederico Astaburnaga, David Astaburnaga, W. E. Brand, J. H. Solomon, Hon. N. Woodfin, Mrs. Dewey, Miss Dewey, J. A. Bowen, Mrs. Ruxton, three Misses Ruxton and negro child, Gardiner G. Hubbard, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Rafecas and two daughters, P. Thompson, Jno. Ridgely, Otto E. Ridgely, W. Field, Jno. D. Stegmann, L. Lokoloski, Dr. Hay, D. McDonald, Joseph H. Blatner.

AUG. 17.—*In steam-ship Denmark, from Havre.*—Thos. Slattey, L. Perry, Mrs. Blossom, R. Goda, M. Knouher, Mrs. Knouher, Jos. Knouher, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Dilgen, Mrs. Dilgen, G. Trapoline, Mrs. Trapoline and child, Miss Trapoline, E. Faule, F. Barry, A. Achwebel, and 91 steerage.

*In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.*—William Scharfenberg, Miss Agnes Mason, Mrs. Emma Reynes and 2 children, Miss Selina A. Crabb, Miss Calatina Crabb, E. Hertzog, Adolfus Meyer, Mr. Le Rond, Marie Crucet, Leopoldo Carrajal, Mrs. M. J. Cabarras, Dr. Geo. H. Smith, Franklin K. Soners, J. Costa, Geo. Bell and wife, Mrs. Lee, Capt. M. Elmo, H. Humphreys, Y. Gruterrez, Dolores Acosta and servant, J. Lacharer, P. Jefferson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:13 | Sun sets.....6:54 | Moon rises.10:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:17 | Gov. Island..1:06 | Hell Gate...2:28

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Acushnet, Recter, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Sherman, Crowell, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; E. N. Fairchild, Traut, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Barks Starlight, Savery, Galveston, Texas, C. W. Adams & Co.; Young Turk, McKerson, Malaga, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Elida, Oquist, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ella, (Br.,) Pool, Rio Grande del Sul, Oelrichs & Co.; Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Trieste, Evans, Ball & Co.; Orlebar, (Br.,) Keslake, London, Geo. F. Bulley & Co.; Elizabeth, Ames, Amsterdam, H. G. & D. M. Brookman; Magara, Corvaja, Naples, James Robinson & Co.; Athalaska, Lingben, St. Johns, N. F., J. A. Hersey; Juno, (Br.,) Williams, Genoa, Boyd & Hincken; Jennie Clark, Lewis, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker; Jessie Plymer, Hall, Funchal, Madeira, Miller & Houghton; Ethel Boelin, Haney, Cork for orders, Heney & Parker.

Schrs. Kedron, (Br.,) Pettis, Ragged Island, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; E. J. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Susan Wright, Kellum, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; St. Hubert, Forgener, Halifax, N. S., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Horatio Nichols, Dupuy, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Forbes, Havre Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Aug. 6, lat. 43 09, lon. 18 35, passed bark Colonist, (N. G.,) bound E.; same date, lat. 48 29, lon. 19 58, passed a schooner standing S. W., showing J. P. C. K. Commercial Code, from Port Talbot, for Georgia; same date, lat. 47 32, lon. 23 15, passed ship Avon, (Br.,) hence for London.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool July 30, Queenstown 31, Halifax, Aug. 11, and Boston 16th, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Carnarvon Castle, (Br.,) Smith, Calcutta April 26 and Sand Heads April 29, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Crossed the equator May 10 in lon. 92 E., Indian Ocean. Had very light winds until off Cape of Good Hope; June 20, encountered heavy N. W. gales for about a week, and then very light winds and calms to St. Helena July 10; crossed the equator July 20 in lon. 28 W.; had light westerly winds for several ds.; got N. E. trade winds July 29, in lat. 13 N., lon. 37 W.; continuation of light easterly winds; saw Bermuda Aug. 10, N. 20 miles; continuation of light winds up to Barnegat, midnight, Aug. 16; took a pilot from boat Nettie No. 20 Aug. 17, at 6 A. M.

Ship Panama, Pettingill, Manila March 12, with sugar and hemp to N. L. & G. Griswold. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 10, crossed the equator July 15, in lon. 39.; April 15, lat. 8 S., lon. 103 E., had a cyclone which lasted forty-eight hours, lost maintop-sail.

Bark Trovatora, Blanchard, Boston 8 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Caroline, (Port.,) Mesquita, Oporto June 19, via Halifax 14 ds., with cork-wood and ice to Hagemeyer Brunn. Had light S. W. winds and fog from Halifax.

Schr. Rescue, (of Parrsboro', N. S.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Dragon, Weeks, of and from Barbadoes 11 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Schr. Eagle Wing, (Br.,) Mauley, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to George F. Bulley.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Albany, for Portchester.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Somerset.

Schr. W. H. Mailer, March, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Miller, Seal Island, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Calista, Spear, Rockland, with stone to New-York Post-office.

Schr. Ida Lewis, Wooster, Kenebec, with ice to Chas. Mathews.

Schr. Nellie Treat, Brown, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Phinney, Boston, with ice for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy, Merwin, Hillsboro 12 ds., with lumber to H. C. Thompson.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Cornish, Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Scotia, Wilcox, Seal Island, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. J. J. Middleton, Little, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Parker, Sr., Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie Howes, Howes, Portland, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Z. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lucy Jane, Wood, Rockland, with lime to Caudee & Pressey.

Schr. W. W. Wood, Kelley, Albany for Huntingdon.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Thames, Robbins, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Raven, Parker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Hodges, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. C. A. Hayden, Harris, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ubana, Allen, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Boston, Burgess, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. John Wright, Odber, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jas. Deputy, Sturges, Rockport, Me.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston, for Eastport.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Boston.

Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. M. E. Elliott, Brewer, Hartford.

Schr. Signal, Satterly, Brookhaven.

Schr. Orvetta, Bodine, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., clear.

### Sailed.

Steam-ships China and Idaho, for Liverpool; Sherman, for New-Orleans; South Carolina, for Charleston.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Arr. steamer Panther, Philadelphia; barks Syrian Star, Gottenberg; Eliza White, Sagua; L. T. Stocker, Havana; R. B. Walker, Mobile; brigs Mary C. Comery, Alexandria; Mary E. Hinds, Philadelphia; Kate Foster, do.; schrs. Isabella, Rio Grande; S. V. Nichols, Havana; Alfred Keene, New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 17.—Arr. steamers Sea Gull, from Baltimore; Salvor, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Ashland, for New-York; schr. My Rover, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 17.—Arr. brig Mariposa, from Cardenas, in ballast; brig Harriet, from Baltimore.

Sld brig Watsam, for the Rio Grande.

Passed in from Baltimore—Ship May Dundas, from Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 16.—Arr. ship Tordenskjold, from Newport, Wales, 203 ds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Sld. Mary Hyck, (?) for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 17.—Arr. steam-ships Tonawanda, from Liverpool; Huntsville, from New-York.

### Spoken.

Aug. 6, lat. 42, lon. 63 40, spoke bark St. John, (Br.,) from Cadiz for Boston.

No date, lat. 39, lon. 73 05, brig Two Marys, from Turks Island, for Holmes' Hole, 13 ds. By pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.

May 10, lat. 00 30, S. lon. 92 E., signalized ship Kinfauns Castle, (Br.,) from Glasgow, for Singapore, 106 ds. out.

May 20, lat. 16 N., lon. 88 E., spoke bark Triton (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Bearbon, 8 ds. out.

May 22, lat. 11 S., lon. 85 E., spoke bark Hannah Maria, from Akyab, for Falmouth, 36 ds. out.

June 7, lat. 27 S., lon. 43 E., spoke ship Birkby, (Br.,) from Colombo, for London, 31 ds. out.

June 14, lat. 35 S., lon. 27 E., spoke ship Victor, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London, 60 ds. out.

June 16, lat. 38 S., lon. 24 E., spoke bark Maria Hay, from Liverpool, bound eastward.

June 16, lat. 38 S., lon. 24 E., spoke ship Knight Commander, (Br.,) from London, for Calcutta, 62 ds. out.

June 18, lat. 37 S., lon. 21 E., spoke ship Norg, from Akyab, for Falmouth, 63 ds. out.

### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

#### Arrivals Out.

BREST, Aug. 17.—The steam-ship Ville de Paris, of the General Transatlantic line, arrived here from New-York at 6 o'clock last evening.

GLASGOW, Aug. 17.—The steam-ship St. David, of the Allan line, from Quebec, for this port, was signaled at Moville today.

$1,000,000

OF THE

CONNECTICUT

AIR-LINE BONDS

HAVE BEEN

SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED,

LEAVING BUT

$500,000

UNSOLD, WHICH WE

OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF THE PRINCIPAL, and a liberal rate of interest.

The tax exemption features of the security make the investment unusually desirable to purchasers residing in CONNECTICUT, where they are

FREE FROM EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TAX.

THE BONDS are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on ALL THE PROPERTY of a railroad fifty-two miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming, with its connections, *the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York.* The VALUE of the PROPERTY covered by the mortgage is MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

The road is COMPLETED AND TRAINS ARE RUNNING BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND MIDDLETOWN, while east of Middletown, the unfinished portion is graded for over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

The bridge over the Connecticut River, designed to be the finest and most substantial structure of the kind in this country, is well under way; a large portion of the iron-work is already prepared, and will be placed in position as soon as the piers are finished.

The business future of the road is unusually promising. The road not only brings the greater part of New-England nearer New-York, but it opens a section through the populous and thriving State of Connecticut which heretofore has been entirely destitute of railroad facilities, and, unlike most new roads, has a well-established and profitable local business awaiting its completion. The line has thirteen different railroad connections, besides water communication at Middletown and New-Haven. It connects and passes through some dozen different towns, whose aggregate population *equals one-third of the total population of the State.*

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK ON THE ROAD IS SUPERIOR TO THAT ON ANY LINE IN EXISTENCE IN THIS COUNTRY, while the expense of construction has been NO GREATER than on INFERIOR ROADS.

Corporations, capitalists and investors will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Comptroller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT, payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON

AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN

SPIRAL SPRING BUTT CO.,

NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

LIGHT—THE GREAT NEED.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO CONSUME GAS.

Ever since the first introduction of gas as an illuminator, there has been felt the want of a proper regulating principle by which a soft, steady, mellow and brilliant, and at the same time economical, light could be obtained. Many and various methods have been tried with partial success, but the CROWNING EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION have been attained in the production of

FISHER & CROOK'S

MAGIC GAS-FLAME EXPANDER,

designed upon philosophical principles, SIMPLE, safe and easily applied, and producing a saving of fifty per cent. in the consumption of gas.

The truth of this is verified by a simple trial. Take two burners of equal capacity, side by side; put the Flame-Expander upon one, the other without; then light both burners, and the one with the Expander will be found to produce at least fifty per cent. more light and of BETTER QUALITY—of course each consumes the same amount of gas. The cost of the Expander is a mere trifle, so all can make trial and prove the truth of its merits. One trial will convince. Can be put on or removed at pleasure. Full directions with each Expander. Price, put up in neat packages of one dozen each, $2 50. Single Expander, 25 cents. Liberal discount to agents and the trade. Agencies will be established in all principal places. Reliable and energetic parties desiring an agency will please apply early. Illustrated circulars sent free. Call and witness test exhibitions at our office. These Expanders are of metal made expressly for the purpose, and will last a long time. FISHER & CROOK, sole manufacturers, No. 337 Broadway, New-York.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of

VENEERS AND FANCY WOOD

For the trade and Export.

HUNGARIAN ASH,

FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT,

AMBOINE, TUYA and TULIP-WOOD,

MAHOGANY, ROSE-WOOD, SATIN-WOOD,

BIRDSEYE and CURLED MAPLE,

BLACK-WALNUT, ASH and MAPLE BURLS,

MAHOGANY, WALNUT and ASH CROTCHES,

SPANISH CEDAR in the log and boards for Cigar boxes. Veneers cut to order and size.

All orders promptly executed.

Nos. 170 and 172 CENTRE-ST., New-York.

Factory, No. 291 Monroe-st., No. 393 Madison-st.